January 2, 1766. NUMB. 1932.

The PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE*.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, the 29th Day of November, 1765.

THIS Houſe, ſincerely devoted, with the warmeſt Sentiments of Affection and Duty to His Majeſty's Perſon and Government; inviolably attached to the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant Succeſſion; and with Minds deeply impreſſed by a Senſe of the preſent and impending Misfortunes on the People of this Province; eſteem it their indiſpenſable Duty to their Conſtituents, to Themſelves, and to Poſterity, to come to the following Reſolutions, reſpecting their moſt eſſential Rights and Liberties, and the Grievances under which they labour, by Reaſon of ſeveral late Acts of Parliament.

I. Reſolved, That His Majeſty's Subjects in this Province owe the ſame Allegiance to the Crown of Great-Britain, that is due from His Subjects born there.

II. That His Majeſty's Liege Subjects in this Province, are intitled to all the inherent Rights and Liberties of His natural born Subjects within the Kingdom of Great-Britain.

III. That the Inhabitants of this Province appear alſo to be confirmed in all the Rights afore-mentioned, not only by their Charter, but by an Act of Parliament of the 13th GEORGE II.

IV. That it is inſeparably eſſential to the Freedom of a People, and the undoubted Right of Engliſhmen, that no Taxes be impoſed on them but with their own Conſent, given perſonally, or by their Repreſentatives.

V. That the People of this Province are not, and, from their local Circumſtances, cannot be, repreſented in the Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain. And farther, That, in the Opinion of this Houſe, the ſeveral Powers of Legiſlation in America were conſtituted, in ſome Meaſure, upon the Apprehenſion of this Impracticability.

VI. That the only Repreſentatives of the People of this Province are, Perſons choſen therein by themſelves; and that no Taxes ever have been, or can be, conſtitutionally impoſed on them, but by the Legiſlature of this Province.

VII. That all Supplies to the Crown being free Gifts of the People, it is unreaſonable, and inconſiſtent with the Principles and Spirit of the Britiſh Conſtitution, for the People of Great-Britain to grant to His Majeſty the Property of the People of this Province.

VIII. That Trial by Jury, is the inherent and invaluable Right of every Britiſh Subject in this Province.

IX. That the late Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act "for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Du"ties, on the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America," &c. by impoſing Taxes on the Inhabitants of this Province; and the ſaid Act, and ſeveral other Acts, by extending the Juriſdiction of the Court of Admiralty, beyond its ancient Limits; have a manifeſt Tendency to ſubvert the Rights and Liberties of the People of this Province.

X. That the Duties impoſed, by ſeveral late Acts of Parliament, on the People of this Province, will be extremely burthenſome and grievous, and, from the Scarcity of Gold and Silver, the Payment of them abſolutely impracticable.

XI. That, as the Profits of the Trade of the People of this Province ultimately center in Great-Britain, to pay for the Manufactures which they are obliged to take from thence, they eventually contribute very largely to all the Supplies granted there to the Crown: And beſides, as every Individual in this Province, is as advantageous at leaſt to Great-Britain, as if he were in Great-Britain; and as they pay their full Proportion of Taxes for the Support of His Majeſty's Government here (which Taxes are equal, or more, in Proportion to our Eſtates, than thoſe paid by our Fellow-Subjects in Great-Britain upon theirs) it is unreaſonable for them to be called upon, to pay any farther Part of the Charges of the Government there.

XII. That the Aſſemblies of this Province have, from Time to Time, whenever Requiſitions have been made by His Majeſty, for carrying on military Operations, either for the Defence of themſelves, or that of America in general, moſt chearfully and liberally contributed their full Proportion, of Men and Money, for theſe Services.

XIII. That though the Repreſentatives of the People of this Province had equal Aſſurances and Reaſons, with thoſe of the other Provinces, to expect a proportional Reimburſement, of thoſe immenſe Charges they had been at, for his Majeſty's Service, in the late War, out of the ſeveral parliamentary Grants for the Uſe of America; yet, they have obtained only their Proportion of the firſt of thoſe Grants; and the ſmall Sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-five Pounds Sterling received ſince.

XIV. That notwithſtanding, whenever His Majeſty's Service ſhall, for the future, require the Aids of the Inhabitants of this Province, and they ſhall be called upon for that Purpoſe in a Conſtitutional Way, it ſhall be their indiſpenſable Duty, moſt chearfully and liberally, to grant to His Majeſty their Proportion, according to their Ability, of Men and Money, for the Defence, Security, and other public Services of the Britiſh American Colonies.

XV. That the Reſtrictions on the Trade of the People of this Province, together with the late Duties and Taxes, impoſed on them by Acts of Parliament, muſt neceſſarily greatly leſſen the Conſumption of Britiſh Manufactures amongſt them.

XVI. That the Increaſe, Proſperity, and Happineſs, of the People of this Province, depend on the full and free Enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties; and on an affectionate Intercourſe with Great-Britain.

XVII. That the Readineſs of the Colonies to comply with His Majeſty's Requiſitions, as well as their Inability to bear any additional Taxes, beyond what is laid on them by their reſpective Legiſlatures, is apparent, from the ſeveral Grants of Parliament, to reimburſe them Part of the heavy Expences they were at in the late War in America.

XVIII. That it is the Right of the Britiſh Subjects of this Province, to petition the King or either Houſe of Parliament.

ORDERED, That theſe Votes and Reſolutions be printed, and made public, that a juſt Senſe of Liberty, and the firm Sentiments of the Loyalty of the Repreſentatives of the People of this Province, may be known to their Conſtituents, and tranſmitted to Poſterity.

In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, Nov. 29, 1765.
Thomas Farr, jun. Clerk.

By Order of the Houſe,
PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.

Oct. 30. Friday the 18th inſtant, late in the evening, arrived, and came to an anchor under the cannon of fort Johnſon, the ſhip Planter's Adventure, Captain Miles Lowley, from London. It having been ſometime before reported, that a diſtributor of ſtamps for this province was coming over in this ſhip, and it being ſuſpected, from the circumſtances of its not coming up to town that night, that there was on board either a ſtamp-officer, ſtamps, or ſtampt-paper,

Early on Saturday morning (Oct. 19th) in the middle of Broad-ſtreet and Church-ſtreet, near Mr. Dillon's (being the moſt central and public part of the town) appeared ſuſpended, on a gallows twenty feet high, an effigy, deſigned to repreſent a diſtributor of ſtampt paper, with a figure of the devil on his right hand, on his left a Boot, with a head ſtuck upon it, diſtinguiſhed by a blue bonnet; to each of which were affixed labels, expreſſive of the Senſe of a people, unſhaken in their loyalty, but tenacious of juſt liberty, who had conceived, "that all internal duties impoſed upon them, without the conſent of their immediate, or even virtual, repreſentatives, was grievous, oppreſſive, and unconſtitutional; and that an extenſion of the powers and juriſdiction of the admiralty courts in America, tended to ſubvert one of their moſt darling legal rights and privileges, that of trials by juries."----On the gallows, in very conſpicuous characters, was written, "LIBERTY, and no STAMP-ACT;" and on the back of the principal figure theſe words, viz. "Whoever ſhall dare attempt to pull down theſe effigies, had better been born with a mill-ſtone about his neck, and caſt into the ſea."---In this ſituation the effigies continued the whole day, without one perſon's offering to diſturb or take them down, the court of general ſeſſions of the peace, oyer and terminer, aſſize, and general goal delivery, ſitting all the while; nor was there the leaſt riot or diſturbance, though a great concourſe of people inceſſantly reſorted to the place of exhibition.----In the evening the figures were taken down, and received in a cart or waggon, drawn by eight or ten horſes, when a proceſſion commenced down Broad-ſtreet to the Bay, attended at leaſt by 2000 ſouls, continuing from thence to the exchange, and up Tradd-ſtreet, halting at the door of a houſe belonging to George Saxby, Eſq; (the then ſuppoſed diſtributor of ſtamps) occupied by Capt. William Coats, ſome ſmall injuries to the windows of which it was impoſſible to prevent from ſo great a number (whom it required great prudence, and no leſs exertion of influence in many, to reſtrain from levelling it with the ground) not owing however to any perſonal diſlike to Mr. Saxby, but their deteſtation of the office; and even thoſe might have been prevented, had there been no backwardneſs ſhewn in opening the doors, and an anſwer as readily given as was expected to the queſtion, "whether there were any ſtampt papers in the houſe?" Upon the doors being at length opened, and no ſuch papers found, the cart, with its contents, proceeded to the Green, back of the brick Barracks, where the effigies were committed to the flames, amidſt the loud and repeated ſhouts of an increaſing multitude.----The bells of St. Michael's church rang muffled all day; and, during the proceſſion, there was a moſt ſolemn knell for the burial of a coffin, on which was inſcribed, "AMERICAN LIBERTY."-----No outrages whatever were committed during the whole proceſſion, except the trifling damage done to Mr. Saxby's houſe, whoſe furniture, it was ſaid, had been moſtly removed into the country ten days before: But after the proceſſion and funeral, diligent ſearch was made for another gentleman, upon a report prevailing in the evening, that HE was appointed DISTRIBUTOR of the ſtamps, and not Mr. Saxby, in order to be informed, whether HE intended to execute the Act:" This gentleman not being found that night, had like to have produced ſome commotion; but the next day (being Sunday) a ſolemn declaration, ſigned by him, was ſtuck up at the Exchange, importing, "that he neither had received a commiſſion, knew of his appointment, or that the ſtampt papers were conſigned to him," which, in ſome meaſure, appeaſed the people.

From this time every thing remained perfectly quiet, except that written advertiſements were daily ſtuck up in public places, declarative of, or exhortative to, firmneſs, in ſupport of natural rights, and oppoſition to oppreſſive and unconſtitutional burthens; the ſtampt papers being then ſuppoſed to be lodged in Fort-Johnſon.

Wedneſday (Oct. 23d) His Majeſty's ketch the Speedwell, commanded by Capt. Fanſhawe, came down from Hobcaw, immediately proceeded to Fort-Johnſon, and anchored cloſe thereto, the garriſon of which had been augmented, &c. The ſame evening it was reported, that the ſtampt papers had been brought up to town, unobſerved, and lodged in the houſe of a gentleman at Anſonborough, upon which a number of people went thither to be ſatisfied of the truth of the report; but finding none, they returned quietly, without offering the leaſt inſult to any perſon whatever.

Thurſday (Oct. 24th) by order of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, an advertiſement was ſtuck up at the Watch-houſe, ſigned by the clerk of the council, giving notice, "that the ſtamps lately arrived were lodged in Fort-Johnſon, till it ſhould be neceſſary for his Majeſty's ſervice to remove them from thence;" which had this good effect, that it prevented troubleſome viſits, and inquiries to other gentlemen, who might have been ſuſpected of receiving the ſtamps into their charge.

Friday evening (Oct. 25th) arrived the Carolina Packet, Captain Robſon, from London, upon which there was ſome little appearance of a tumult, but it ſubſided, as ſoon as it was known that no ſtamp officer was on board, and that Mr. Saxby had taken his paſſage, and was on board the Heart-of Oak, Capt. Gunn.

Saturday afternoon (Oct. 26th) the Heart-of-Oak alſo arrived. Mr. Saxby, on receiving information of what had paſſed here, inſtead of coming up to town in the ſhip, went aſhore at Fort-Johnſon; and it being then certainly known, that Mr. Caleb Lloyd was actually to be diſtributor of the ſtamps for this province, numbers of people again aſſembled, and ſeemed very uneaſy: But Mr. Saxby being made acquainted at the Fort of the commotions which had ariſen throughout America, on account of the STAMP-ACT, and that it was as little reliſhed here as any where, he expreſſed great concern that his acceptance of an office under it (that of inſpector of the duties) had proved ſo odious and diſagreeable to the people, and, in order to reſtore the public peace (which there was too much reaſon otherwiſe to fear might be diſturbed) made a voluntary offer to ſuſpend the execution of his office (which was all that ſeemed to be deſired) till the determination of the King and parliament of Great-Britain ſhould be known, upon a united application to be made from his Majeſty's colonies, for a repeal of an act that had created ſo much confuſion: Mr. Lloyd, who was then alſo at Fort-Johnſon, made a like voluntary declaration, in regard to his office of diſtributor.

Sunday evening (Oct. 27th) theſe declarations, in writing, were publickly read on the Bay, to the general joy of the inhabitants, which was ſhewn by loud and repeated acclamations, and the ringing of St. Michael's bells unmuffled.

Monday morning (Oct. 28th) St. Michael's bells were again rang, the veſſels in the harbour diſplayed their colours, and ſome gentlemen, friends to the two officers, went from town to Fort-Johnſon, to bring them up under their protection. At noon they came aſhore at Mr. Motte's wharff, from a boat, in the head of which was hoiſted an Union-flag, with the word "LIBERTY" in the center, and a laurel branch on the top of the ſtaff. Upon their landing, a lane was inſtantly formed, amidſt the greateſt concourſe of people that ever were aſſembled here on any occaſion (being ſuppoſed upwards of ſeven thouſand ſouls) and a new declaration was publickly read, under the hands and ſeals of the two gentlemen, of which the following copy has been given us, viz.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

WE George Saxby, appointed inſpector, and Caleb Lloyd, diſtributor, of the ſtamps and ſtampt papers, under the ſtamp-act, for the province aforeſaid, do ſolemnly declare and proteſt before God (and ſo may he help us) that neither of us will, directly or indirectly, by deputy or otherwiſe, take upon us, or either of us, to execute, or cauſe to be executed, the office of diſtributor of the ſtamps or ſtampt papers in the ſaid province, or any thing incident or relating thereto, until a united application has been received in Great-Britain from his Majeſty's colonies in America, and till it ſhall be known whether the parliament will determine either to enforce or repeal it. All this we declare, without evaſion or equivocation, and deſire it may be made public. Witneſs our hands and ſeals, at Fort-Johnſon, in South-Carolina, this 28th of October, 1765.

GEORGE SAXBY, (L. S.)
CALEB LLOYD, (L. S.)

This was no ſooner read, than followed by the moſt hearty ſhouts of approbation: Then Mr. Saxby and Mr. Lloyd verbally aſſured the people, that the declaration then read was their free and voluntary act, and it was their intention ſtrictly to adhere to the true intent and meaning of it; whereupon the air rang with the muſick of bells, drums, hautboys, violins, huzza's, firing of cannon, &c. &c. and the flag before-mentioned being carried before them, the muſick continuing, they were conducted to Mr. Dillon's tavern, and after taking ſome refreſhment there, to their own houſes. By three o'clock every one had retired to his own home, and all was peace and good order; and at night the ſtreets were patrolled, to ſee that no ſort of inſult or injury ſhould be offered to the perſons or property of the gentlemen who had ſuſpended the execution of their offices; but the ſatisfaction of the publick was ſo univerſal and ſo compleat, that no ſuch thing ſeemed even to be thought of, and the town has ever ſince been remarkably compoſed. The damage done to Mr. Saxby's windows, (not amounting to five pounds ſterling) and whatever loſs has been ſuſtained, if any, we are told, is, or will be, made good. And thus happily has ended an affair from which the moſt terrible conſequences were apprehended; the people relying upon the wiſdom and juſtice of the parliament, in receiving and hearing their humble remonſtrances, repreſentations or petitions, and granting ſuch relief as may be prayed for.

To morrow (being the firſt of November) moſt of the buſineſs in publick offices will ceaſe; and from this day the publication of the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, will alſo be ſuſpended, it being impoſſible to continue it without great loſs to the printer, when the numerous ſubſcribers thereto have ſignified, almoſt to a man, that they will not take in ONE ſtampt newspaper, if ſtamps could be obtained.

SAVANNAH, in Georgia, October 24.

Laſt week advice was received from Auguſta, that three white men, two of them named Payne, and the other Hoggs, were killed by the Creeks, on whoſe lands it is ſaid they were hunting. We alſo hear that an officer was lately killed near Penſacola by two of theſe Indians, who were put to death by their father immediately on their arrival in their own country.

Nov. 7. One Mr. Angus we hear is appointed Stamp-maſter for this province; the ſtampt paper we are alſo told is brought over to Charleſtown, and is to be ſent to this place in his Majeſty's ſhip Speedwell.

At the meeting of the SONS OF LIBERTY, on Monday night laſt, at Machenry's tavern, in order to conſult upon the propereſt meaſures to be taken at this very alarming and critical juncture, it was unanimouſly agreed upon, that the Stamp-maſter appointed for this province, immediately on his arrival, be waited upon, and, as that gentleman is a ſtranger to this place, and conſequently unacquainted with the ſentiments of the people, be deſired to reſign an office ſo univerſally diſagreeable to his Majeſty's American ſubjects, and the execution of which may be attended with very bad conſequences.

Tueſday laſt being the anniverſary of the Gunpowder Plot, the ſame was obſerved here by firing of the great guns, &c. A number of ſailors having aſſembled together in order to parade through the ſtreets, as is uſual on that day, one of them, repreſenting a Stamp-maſter, was placed upon a ſcaffold, ſupported by ſix others, having a paper in his hand, and a rope faſtened under his arms, and round his neck; at certain ſtages they made a ſtand, where this pretended Stamp-maſter was obliged, by ſeveral ſevere blows with a cudgel, to call out in a pitiful tone, No ſtamps, No riot act, Gentlemen, &c. After having thus ſufficiently expoſed him to the view of the inhabitants, and uſed him with every indignity they could think of, they conducted him to Machenry's tavern, before which they concluded the whole by hanging him up for a little while, and afterwards cut him down, in the preſence of a crowd of ſpectators, who were highly diverted with the humour of the tars.----In all the exhibitions here of this kind, private as well as publick property has remained unmoleſted, and no outrages have been committed.

November 21.

The following declaration, ſaid to be a true copy from the original, was ſtuck up at the Watch-houſe on Tueſday.

To the Inhabitants of South-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING received information from many of my friends, that it may be both unſafe and diſagreeable for me to act in any office under the Stamp Act, and being myſelf an enemy to impoſitions, I voluntarily make this declaration, that I have not yet received any appointment, deputation, or inſtruction, to any office under the ſaid act; and that, if I ſhould hereafter receive any, I will not proceed to execute the act by myſelf or deputy, or otherwiſe, but with your approbation and conſent, or that of the people of the province for which I may be deputed or appointed. All which, if required, I am ready to confirm upon oath, being a true friend to the colonies, and to this in particular.--Given under my hand, at Charleſtown, this 12th of November, 1765. (Signed) JOHN PARNHAM.

Who is to be deputed to act for George Angus.

Saturday laſt arrived here, the ſloop Molly, Samuel Hall, from Maryland; Sunday the brig Ranger, George Southward, from Salem; and on Tueſday arrived at Cockſpur a ſhip from Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, in North-Carolina, Nov. 20.

On Saturday the 19th of laſt Month, about Seven of the Clock in the Evening, near Five Hundred People aſſembled together in this Town, and exhibited the Effigy of a certain HONOURABLE GENTLEMAN; and after letting it hang by the Neck for ſome Time, near the Court-Houſe, they made a large Bonfire with a Number of Tar Barrels, &c. and committed it to the Flames.---The Reaſon aſſigned for the People's Diſlike to that Gentleman, was, from being informed of his having ſeveral Times expreſſed himſelf much in favour of the STAMP-DUTY.----After the Effigy was conſumed, they went to every Houſe in Town, and brought all the Gentlemen to the Bonfire, and inſiſted upon their drinking LIBERTY, PROPERTY, AND NO STAMP-DUTY, and Confuſion to Lord B-TE and all his Adherents, giving three Huzzas at the Concluſion of each Toaſt.----They continued together until twelve of the Clock, and then diſperſed without doing any Miſchief. And,

On Thurſday, the 31ſt of the ſame Month, in the Evening, a great Number of People again aſſembled, and produced an Effigy of LIBERTY, which they put into a Coffin, and marched in ſolemn Proceſſion to the Church-Yard, a Drum in Mourning beating before them, and the Town Bell, muffled, ringing a doleful Knell at the ſame Time;---But before they committed the Body to the Ground, they thought it adviſeable to feel its Pulſe; and when finding ſome Remains of Life, they returned back to a Bonfire ready prepared, placed the Effigy before it in a large Two-armed Chair, and concluded the Evening with great Rejoicings, on finding that LIBERTY had ſtill an Exiſtence in the COLONIES.---Not the leaſt Injury was offered to any Perſon.

On Saturday, the 16th of this Inſt. WILLIAM HUSTON, Eſq; Diſtributor of STAMPS for this Province, came to this Town; upon which three or four Hundred People immediately gathered together, with Drums beating, and Colours flying, and repaired to the Houſe the ſaid STAMP-OFFICER put up at, and inſiſted upon knowing, "Whether he intended to execute the ſaid Office, or not?" He told them, "He ſhould be very ſorry to execute any Office diſagreeable to the People of the Province." But they, not content with ſuch a Declaration, carried him into the Court Houſe, where he ſigned a Reſignation ſatisfactory to the Whole.

As ſoon as the STAMP-OFFICER had complied with their Deſire, they placed him in an Arm-Chair, carried him firſt round the Court-Houſe, giving three Huzzas at every Corner, and then proceeded with him round one of the Squares of the Town, and ſet him down at the Door of his Lodgings, formed themſelves in a large Circle round him, and gave him three Cheers: They then eſcorted him into the Houſe, where was prepared the beſt Liquors to be had, and treated him very genteelly. In the Evening a large Bonfire was made, and no Perſon appeared in the Streets without having LIBERTY, in large Capital Letters, in his Hat.---They had a large Table near the Bonfire, well furniſhed with ſeveral Sorts of Liquors, where they drank in great Form, all the favourite AMERICAN Toaſts, giving three Cheers at the Concluſion of each. The whole was conducted with great Decorum, and not the leaſt Inſult offered to any Perſon.

December 4. The Sloop Stamford, Captain Wimble, came up here Yeſterday from New-York, in 9 Days Paſſage.

The ſtamped Paper for this Province, is arrived in the Diligence Man of War, Capt. Phipps; but we have not heard that it is landed.

BLADEN, November 26, 1765.

THIS Day the Inferior Court began here, where a great Number of the Inhabitants of this County were aſſembled: In the Evening they made a large Bonfire, when the Head was knocked out of a Barrel of Beer, and all preſent drank the following Toaſts, viz. 1ſt, The KING (and expreſſed the greateſt Loyalty to their Sovereign)----2d, That the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover might long ſway the Britiſh Scepter.-----3d, The Governor of the Province (and expreſſed their Thanks to his Excellency, for his juſt and upright Conduct ſince his Arrival in this Province.-----4th, Liberty, Property, but no Stamp Duty.----5th, That America might always be free; and the Promoters of the Stamp Duty be Slaves.----They expreſſed their Approbation of the Conduct of the Gentlemen of New Hanover and Brunſwick Counties; and declared they would chearfully join in protecting and defending their Liberties, and hoped the whole Province would do the ſame.----After drinking many other loyal Toaſts, the Evening concluded without any Manner of Diſorder.------

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By Captain Rogers, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, Oct. 22, to Nov. 1.

LAST Friday a Captain refuſed to take on board his ſhip two cart-loads of ſtampt papers for America, declaring he could not land them when he arrived there without great danger of having his ſhip burnt.

We are aſſured, by perſons of undoubted authority, that Weſt-India and American orders for goods, about this time of the year, have not been ſo ſmall as at preſent in the memory of man.

A letter from Boſton in New-England mentions, that among other ſchemes of public œconomy, a reſolution has been taken to import no more corn ſpirits from England, in order to encourage their own diſtilleries.

Some American advices, juſt received, inform, that martial law was upon the point of being introduced in two of the colonies, on account of the continued diſturbances at the ſtamp-duty, when the poſt came from thence.

From the frequency of Councils lately held at Whitehall and St. James's, a report ſtrongly prevails, that ſomewhat of greater importance than the affairs of the American colonies, or even an approaching change in the Miniſtry, is now under conſideration.

It is ſaid a ſloop of war is now fitting out at Chatham to carry over the ſtamp paper for the American colonies; which on this occaſion will alſo be made uſe of in tranſporting naval and military ſtores to New-England.

It has been remarked, that we are now acting the ſame part againſt ourſelves, as we declared war againſt the Spaniards for in the year 1739.

We hear that American commiſſions for Engliſh mercantile goods have been near 600,000 l. leſs this ſummer, than has been known for 30 years paſt.

It is now ſaid, that the French Court has behaved with ſo little conſiſtency, not only regarding the Canada bills, but certain other important negotiations between the two Crowns, that it is not certain, at preſent, whether Great-Britain will deign to ſend them any Ambaſſador at all.

It is reported, that a certain Noble Lord's proprietary lands, in one of the American Colonies, have been proved to have produced upwards of fifty thouſand pounds ſterling per annum for many years.

We are informed, that ſeveral of the moſt eminent Council are already retained, on account of the important affairs of the American Colonies.

It is reported that a military force will ſoon be appointed to embark for the protection of our logwood cutters in the Bay of Honduras.

A committee of merchants trading to America will ſoon attend the new Miniſtry, on matters of great concern to his Majeſty's ſettlements in that part of the world.

It is rumoured that 900 ſeamen are ſpeedily to be raiſed for the government's ſervice.

It is ſaid, that beating orders were iſſued out laſt week, which occaſions many ſpeculations.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Oct. 27.

"We have ſome talk here of fitting out a fleet, but for what deſtination we leave to time to diſcover."

Boſton, Hanover Square, Dec. 18, 1765.

Meſſieurs Printers,

Your inſerting the following Letter, ſent on Monday Evening laſt to the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Commiſſioner for diſtributing Stamps in this Province, with the Proceedings occaſioned thereon, will oblige The True Sons of Liberty.

SIR, Hanover Square, Dec. 16, 1765.

THE reſpectable Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, obſerve your Anſwer to an anonymous Letter, publiſhed in Meſſieurs Edes and Gill's Paper of To-day, which we do not think ſatisfactory; therefore deſire that you would To-morrow appear under Liberty Tree, at 12 o' Clock, to make a public Reſignation. Your Non-compliance, Sir, will incur the Diſpleaſure of The True-born Sons of Liberty.

N. B. Provided you comply with the above, you ſhall be treated with the greateſt Politeneſs and Humanity. If not-------!

And Yeſterday Morning was found poſted up in the moſt public Part of this Town an Advertiſement, of which the following is a true Copy.

"St--p! St--p! St--p! No.

Tueſday Morning, Dec. 17th, 1765.

THE true born Sons of Liberty are deſired to meet under Liberty Tree, at 12 o' Clock this Day, to hear the public Reſignation, under Oath, of Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Diſtributor of Stamps for the Maſſachuſetts Bay----A Reſignation? Yes."

In Conſequence of which Mr. Secretary Oliver, about 9 o' Clock Yeſterday Morning, ſent his Compliments to a Number of Gentlemen, Merchants, &c. with a Deſire that they would attend upon him at the Time appointed; and accordingly the Gentlemen Selectmen of the Town, with the Merchants and principal Inhabitants of the Town, to the Amount of upwards of 2000, aſſembled at the Tree of Liberty at the Time appointed; and when there, received a Note from Mr. Secretary, of which the following is an exact Copy.

"Mr. Oliver preſents his Compliments to the Gentlemen aſſembled at the Tree of Liberty, and acquaints them, that it has been propoſed to him to make his Reſignation at the Town-Houſe. If this be agreeable to them, he will meet them there at 12 o' Clock----If not, he will come up, as was firſt propoſed, and give them all the Satisfaction they can deſire.

Tueſday 11 o Clock."

But this not being ſatisfactory to the Aſſembly, it was deſired he would come up under the Tree, and there declare it; upon the Return of the Meſſenger he came up, at the Time appointed, and declared as follows, viz.

WHereas a Declaration was Yeſterday inſerted in my Name, and at my Deſire, in ſome of the Boſton News Papers, that I would not act as Diſtributor of the Stamps, within this Province, which Declaration, I am informed, is not ſatisfactory; I do hereby, in the moſt explicit and unreſerved Manner, declare, that I have never taken any Meaſures, in Conſequence of my Deputation for that Purpoſe, to act in the Office; and that I never will, directly or indirectly, by myſelf, or any under me, make uſe of the ſaid Deputation, or take any Meaſures for enforcing the Stamp Act in America, which is ſo grievous to the People. ANDREW OLIVER.

Boſton, 17 Dec. 1765.

Copy.

Suffolk, ſſ. Boſton, Dec. 17, 1765.

The Hon. Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Subſcriber to the above Writing, made Oath to the ſame. Signed,

RI: DANA, Juſt. Pacis.

After which three Cheers were given, and then Mr. Oliver addreſſed himſelf to the People in the following Words.

Gentlemen,

"I ſhall always think myſelf very happy to ſerve this People, when it ſhall ly in my Power."

After which three Cheers were again given him---and Hanover Square was clear in ten Minutes.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, on Wedneſday the 18th Day of December, 1765.

Voted Unanimouſly, That Mr. Samuel Adams, John Rowe, Eſq; Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; John Ruddock, Eſq; Samuel Sewall, Eſq; John Hancock, Eſq; Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq; Benjamin Kent, Eſq; and Arnold Welles, Eſq; be and hereby are appointed a Committee to ſign and preſent the following Memorial to His Excellency the Governor in Council; and that Jeremy Gridley, Eſq; the Hon. James Otis, Eſq; and John Adams, Eſq; be applied to as Council to appear in Behalf of the Town in Support of ſaid Memorial.

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

To His Excellency the Governor, in Council,

The Memorial of the Town of BOSTON,

Humbly ſhews,

THAT Your Memorialiſts having a juſt Senſe of the Value of the Britiſh Conſtitution of Government, under which they have enjoyed all the Bleſſings of civil Life, cannot but be deeply affected, when the Channels through which theſe Bleſſings are derived to us are obſtructed; which is at preſent our unhappy Caſe. The Courts of Law within the Province, in which alone Juſtice can be diſtributed among the People, ſo far as reſpects civil Matters, are to all Intents and Purpoſes ſhut up; for which your Memorialiſts apprehend no juſt and legal Reaſon can be aſſigned.

We have always underſtood, that the Law is the great Rule of Right, the Security of our Lives and Property, and the beſt Birthright of Engliſhmen: Under theſe Apprehenſions we make our humble Application to your Excellency in Council, with whom the executive Power within the Province is conſtitutionally lodged, that You would be pleaſed to give ſuch Directions, to the ſeveral Courts and their Officers, as that under no Pretence whatever, we may be any longer deprived of this invaluable Bleſſing: And your Memorialiſts pray that they may be heard upon this moſt important Subject by their Council learned in Law. And, as in Duty bound, they ever pray, &c.

Atteſt. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The Meeting was adjourned to Saturday following, at which Time they again met, when the Committee informed the Town that they had preſented the above Memorial, and had a hearing by their Council in the Law, before his Excellency the Governor and Council upon the ſubject Matter thereof the Evening before; they then delivered to the Town a Copy of the Reſolutions of the Honourable Board thereupon; which being read, was unanimouſly voted to be unſatisfactory; and after ſome Debates the Meeting was adjourned to Thurſday next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, in order to conſider what further legal Steps ſhall be taken to obtain Redreſs of the Grievance complained of.

It is ſaid moſt of the Judges of the Common Pleas, the Gentlemen of the Law, and the Clerks of the ſaid Court, in the County of Suffolk, are clearly of Opinion, that Neceſſity has no Law, and that as Stamps are not to be had, through no Fault of theirs, that it is their Duty to proceed as uſual without them.

It has been poſitively ſaid, by a Perſon of Rank, that all the Courts in this Province, from the Neceſſity of the Thing, muſt, and will all go on, and proceed in the uſual Form, without ſtamped Papers, which cannot by any Poſſibility be come at, were there any fond of them.

We hear that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, having great Scruples of Conſcience againſt executing the Office of Judge of Probate, without ſtamped Papers, on Saturday laſt informed the Governor and Council, that his Brother, Foſter Hutchinſon, Eſq; had no Scruples about the Matter, and deſired Leave to deputiſe him, to act under him, as Judge of Probate, for one Year, which Requeſt was granted. So it is hoped, by this Expedient, Buſineſs will ſoon go on ſwimmingly in the Probate Office.

The Cuſtom Houſe in this Town is now opened for the Clearing out of Veſſels, a Certificate being given, That no Stamp-Papers are to be had.

NEWPORT, December 23.

The Spirit of Patriotiſm is not confined to the Sons of America only, but glows with equal Fervour in the benevolent Breaſts of her virtuous Daughters; one Inſtance of which we think is worthy of particular Notice, viz. A Lady of this Town, though in the Bloom of Youth, and poſſeſſed of Virtues and Accompliſhments really engaging, and ſufficient to excite the moſt pleaſing Expectations of Happineſs in the Marriage State, has declared, that ſhe ſhould chooſe rather to be an Old Maid, than that the Operation of the illegal Stamp-Act ſhould commence in theſe Colonies.

NEW-YORK, December 23.

Extract of a Letter from London, October 12.

We juſt begin to hear of the Diſturbances occaſioned by the Stamp Act in America, and I aſſure you it will occaſion as much here; more eſpecially among the Woollen Manufacturers, great Numbers of whom are out of employment, and deſtitute of Support for their Families. The Parliament I believe will not meet till after Chriſtmas Holidays are over, when I hope to have the Pleaſure of informing you of a Removal of the Grievances in Trade, which are ſo juſtly complained of by the Americans."

Dec. 26. On Saturday Night laſt, between Twelve and One o'Clock, a large Number of armed Men went on board the Minerva, Captain Tillet, lying at Rotten-Row, and demanded the Stamped Papers, ſuppoſed to be on board, belonging to the Colony of Connecticut; but were aſſured, that they had been on the 11th Inſtant delivered into Fort-George; notwithſtanding which, they ſearched the Veſſel in every Part, and finding there was none on board, returned without doing any Miſchief.

Yeſterday arrived Captain Schermerhorn, from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, by whom there is Advice, that there were above 100 Sail of Veſſels, moſtly belonging to England, for Freight, lying there without Employment, the Merchants being determined not to load them, and the Inhabitants not even to threſh their Rice, but let it remain in the Straw, till they can ſhip it without Stamps; and that they generally expreſſed the higheſt Approbation of the Behaviour of the People in New-York and the Northern Provinces, which they have in ſeveral Reſpects imitated.

Dec. 30. Captain Rogers ſailed from Falmouth in Company with the Ship Rachel, for Philadelphia, and parted from her a few Days after he came out.---The 23d of November Captain Rogers met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which he ſprung his Boltſprit, and ſhipped a Sea, that carried away moſt of the Rails of his Quarter-Deck, and had nigh waſhed him and one of his Men over-board, both being toſſed from the Main Shrouds to the Stern, where they got entangled among the Ropes, and by that Means ſaved themſelves: The Gale continued above 20 Days, and blew prodigious hard moſt of the Time.

The 9th of November Captain Rogers ſpoke with a Sloop from Newfoundland for Rhode-Iſland; and the 17th following with a Brig from Boſton, bound for the Weſt-Indies, but could not learn either of the Captains Names.

Captain Rogers ſailed from Liſbon the 13th of October, and left at that Port a Snow and a Brig belonging to Philadelphia.

Wedneſday Captain Thompſon arrived here from Port Morant, in Jamaica, in 26 Days: By whom we learn, that the Stamp Act paſſed there without Oppoſition, and that the Inhabitants of the Town of Kingſton fed ſo voraciouſly on them, that no leſs than 300 of them alone died in the Month of November laſt.---Two Brigs, a Snow, and a Sloop, were arrived at Kingſton from this Port.

The Stamps now paſs at Halifax, Canada, and Penſacola, on the Continent; and at the Iſlands of Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, and the Grenades.

Friday Night laſt arrived here, a Snow from Antigua; Captain Sarly, from Coracoa, and Captain Claxton, in 46 Days, from the Old River, at Honduras Bay; who ſays there were 15 ſail at Key-Caſine, and that the Day he came out, Captain Carman arrived there from Philadelphia. On the 10th Inſt. in Lat. 32 and 1-2, Captain Claxton ſpoke with a Snow from London, Cole, Maſter, bound for South-Carolina; and on the 17th, in Lat. 35, with a Sloop from Rhode-Iſland, Hollaway, Maſter, bound for Georgia.

Our Port is now ſhut up; and thoſe of Philadelphia, Boſton, and Rhode-Iſland, open.

Extract from the Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of New-York, Die Sabbati, 9 Ho. A. M. 14th December, 1765.

Reſolved, That the Grand Committee for Courts of Juſtice be revived.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into the ſaid Committee; and after ſome Time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the Chair, and Mr. Cruger reported, That the Committee had at different Times ſent for, and examined ſeveral Witneſſes, and conſidered ſundry Papers and Writings relating to an Attempt made to introduce Appeals from the Verdict of a Jury; and that he was directed by the Committee to report their Proceedings thereupon, when the Houſe ſhould be pleaſed to receive the ſame.

Ordered, That the ſaid Report be received immediately.

Which Report being twice read, was approved of by the Houſe, and the ſame being maturely conſidered, the Houſe thereupon came to the following Reſolutions, that is to ſay:

Reſolved, That the Trial by Jury, is the Right of the Subject, not only by the Common Law, by Statute Law, and the Laws of this Colony, but eſſential to the Safety of their Lives, Liberty, and Property.

Reſolved, That an Appeal from the Verdict of a Jury, is ſubverſive of that Right, and that the Crown cannot legally conſtitute a Court to take Cognizance of any ſuch Appeal.

Reſolved, That the late Attempt to introduce ſuch Appeal was illegal, an Attack upon the Right of the Subject, and a moſt dangerous and miſchievous Innovation, tending to encourage Litigiouſneſs and Delay, promote Perjury, prevent Juſtice, ſubject the People to arbitrary Power, and ruin the Colony.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Houſe, That Cadwallader Colden, Eſq; the Lieutenant Governor of this Colony, has, to the utmoſt of his Power, endeavoured to give Succeſs to that dangerous Machination, ſo naturally deſtructive of the Security, and Peace of the Subject.

Reſolved, That the Conduct of the ſaid Lieutenant Governor Colden, has filled the Minds of his Majeſty's Subjects in this Colony, with Jealouſies and Diſtruſt, to the great Prejudice of the public Service, and the Repoſe of the Inhabitants.

Reſolved, That the Judges of the Supreme Court in refuſing to obey the illegal Inſtruments which were ſealed by the Lieutenant Governor, and ſent to them, behaved with Uprightneſs, and Firmneſs; and that they have by their Fidelity, and the Solidity of the Reaſons they aſſigned for their Conduct, laid a juſt Foundation for the Confidence both of the Crown and their Country, in their Integrity and Abilities.

Reſolved, That the ſalutary and unanimous Oppoſition of his Majeſty's Council, againſt this dangerous Innovation, conduces greatly to their Honour.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, That the

Council for Mr. Cunningham, in refuſing to carry on an Appeal from the Verdict of the Jury, ſhewed themſelves Friends to the Liberties of this Colony, and deſerve to be regarded accordingly; and that Mr. Smith, jun. by whoſe Advice Mr. Harriſon pretended to have acted (as the ſaid Mr. Harriſon was underſtood by the aforeſaid Grand Commitee on his firſt Examination) appeared extremely averſe to the Meaſure, long before, at, and after the Appeal brought; and that he was ſo far from adviſing Mr. Harriſon to proceed, that he repreſented to him, in the moſt full, and moſt perſuaſive Manner, its Illegality, and miſchievous Conſequences.

Reſolved, That it is the Duty of this Houſe, immediately to repreſent Home the Illegality, and the dangerous Tendency of the late Innovation; and to ſollicit that Appeals in Error may take a Courſe for the future, conſiſtent with the antient Right of the Houſe of Peers, to correct all the ſubordinate Courts of Common Law.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.

On Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Since our laſt the Captains Sparks, Hammet, Robinſon, Brown and Davidſon, arrived here from London. With Captain Sparks came Paſſengers, the Rev. Mr. RICHARD PETERS, Rector of Chriſt and St. Peter's Churches; the Rev. Mr. NATHANIEL EVANS; and Miſs BETSY GRÆME.

By the Captains Robinſon and Sparks came another Supply of Stamps; and on Saturday Afternoon there had like to have been ſome Miſchief here, occaſioned by the Imprudence of Captain Sparks's Mate, in landing a Parcel of that deteſtable Commodity on the Wharff, notwithſtanding he had received poſitive Orders to the contrary from his Captain; but on both the Captains declaring and ſwearing as underneath, the Diſturbance was happily quieted, and the People ſatisfied.

Philadelphia, ſſ.

JAMES SPARKS, Maſter of the Brig Mary and Elizabeth, juſt arrived here from London, voluntarily maketh Oath, That he hath on board of his ſaid Veſſel only one Package of Stamped Papers, marked Z. H. which was conſigned to John Hughes, of this City; and that he had not any other Stamped Paper on board the Mary and Elizabeth, of any Kind whatſoever; and he hereby declares, that he will not deliver the above mentioned privately, but will give public Notice of the Delivery to the Citizens. Dated the 28th of December, 1765.

JAMES SPARKS.

Sworn before me,
GEORGE BRYAN.

Philadelphia, ſſ.

JAMES ROBINSON, Maſter of the Ship Prince George, juſt arrived here from London, voluntarily maketh Oath, That he had not, nor hath on board his ſaid Ship, any other Stamped Papers than what is contained in Fourteen Packages; and he declares, that he will not land or deliver the ſaid Packages, or any Part thereof, without giving public Notice of ſuch Landing, or Delivery, to the Citizens. Dated the 28th of December, 1765.

JAMES ROBINSON.

Sworn before me,
GEORGE BRYAN.

The Stamps, from both Veſſels, were put on board Captain Hawker's Tender on Tueſday Evening laſt, in order to be lodged with the reſt in His Majeſty's Ship Sardine.

On Monday laſt what follows was delivered to **WILLIAM COXE**, Eſq; by two Gentlemen from New-Jerſey.

Inſtructions given by the Sons of Liberty to their Deputies to Mr. COXE, who is appointed Diſtributor of Stamps for the Province of New-Jerſey.

1. WE command, and ſtrictly enjoin it upon you, upon Pain of our higheſt Diſpleaſure, that you do immediately, with the greateſt Expedition poſſible, repair to the Houſe of Mr. Coxe, our Stamp Diſtributor, in Philadelphia, or elſewhere, and into his Hands deliver our Letter, praying his Reſignation, according to the Tenure of ſaid Letter, &c. which if he complies with, you are to bear the ſame to us, and in the Name of every Son of Liberty in the Province of New-Jerſey, to return him your Thanks therefor.

2. Upon ſaid Mr. Coxe's Refuſal, we command you to return immediately, and make Report to us of the ſame.

3. We command, and ſtrictly enjoin it upon you, that whether ſaid Mr. Coxe reſign his Commiſſion, &c. or not, you do treat him with that Complaiſance and Decorum becoming a Gentleman of Honour.

East New-Jerſey, December 27, 1765.

SIR,

WHEREAS you have been appointed to the moſt odious and deteſtable Office of **DISTRIBUTOR OF STAMPS** for the Government of New-Jerſey: And whereas the former Reſignation (ſaid to be yours) is no Ways ſatisfactory to the Inhabitants of the ſame; We, the Sons of Liberty in ſaid Government, hereby deſire your Reſignation, in as ample Form and Manner as poſſible, expreſſing, and ſolemnly declaring, upon the Veracity of a Gentleman, and a Man of Honour, that you will never, directly or indirectly, yourſelf, or by Deputies under you, ever diſtribute ſaid Stamps, or be any Ways acceſſary in putting ſaid Act in Force in the Government aforeſaid; whereby you will not only endear yourſelf to the Inhabitants, but prevent ſuch Methods as may be taken, through Neceſſity, to oblige you to the ſame. And whereas it is publickly reported, and generally believed, that you have already nominated and appointed Deputies under you, to diſtribute Stamp Papers in ſaid Government, whereby we are, and ſhall continue to be, in the utmoſt Danger, by Reaſon of ſaid declared Enemies to their Country, notwithſtanding your ſaid Reſignation: Now, Sir, we deſire and inſiſt that you, without Reſerve, acquaint us of all ſuch Deputies (if any there be) that they may be dealt with in a proper Manner----It is expected that you do, in the Preſence of our Deputies, comply with every of our aforeſaid Requeſts, and deliver the ſame (ſigned by yourſelf) to them, to be brought to us.-----If, Sir, you refuſe our very reaſonable Requeſt, it will put us to the Trouble of waiting upon you, in ſuch a Way and Manner, as perhaps will be diſagreeable both to yourſelf and us; which we hereby notify you we ſhall do, on Saturday, the fourth of January next; and it is expected you will be then ready to anſwer us,

SONS OF LIBERTY, in East New-Jerſey.

Copy of Mr. COXE's Reſignation.

I DO hereby reſign, into the Hands of the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, the Office of Diſtributor of Stamps for the Province of New-Jerſey. Witneſs my Hand and Seal, this third Day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1765.

WILLIAM COXE.

Sealed and delivered in the Preſence of
WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, TENCH TILGHMAN.

Philadelphia, December 30, 1765.

HAVING received Information, that my Reſignation of the Office of Diſtributor of Stamps for the Province of New-Jerſey, not having been fully inſerted in the public Papers, is a Matter of Uneaſineſs to the Minds of the good People of that Province, I do hereby certify and declare, upon my Honour and Veracity, the above to be a true Copy of my Reſignation of that Office, which I ſent to England on the Third of September laſt. I alſo do hereby further declare, that on receiving the Commiſſion for the ſaid Office of Diſtributor of Stamps for New-Jerſey, on or about the Firſt of this inſtant December, I returned the ſaid Commiſſion to England the Seventh Inſtant. I do further declare, upon my Honour, that I have not appointed any Officer or Officers for the Diſtribution of Stamps in the ſaid Province, nor done any other Act towards carrying the Stamp Act into Execution. And I do, upon my Honour, aſſure the Gentlemen of New-Jerſey, that they may depend I never will accept of any Office whatſoever under the Stamp Act, nor will I, directly or indirectly, be acceſſary to carrying the ſame into Execution.

WILLIAM COXE.

To which the Gentlemen appointed to wait on Mr. Coxe returned the following Anſwer.

SIR,

WE being appointed to wait upon you, by the Sons of Liberty of New-Jerſey, for a more ſatisfactory Reſignation of your Office of Diſtributor of Stamps in ſaid Province, are fully ſatisfied of your early Reſignation, by the Copy whereof you have favoured us with, as alſo your preſent Chearfulneſs in farther fully ſatisfying us. We do, in the Name of every Son of Liberty of New-Jerſey, return you our hearty Thanks, hoping your Example may influence thoſe to do the like, who yet hold that deteſtable Office."

On Thurſday laſt an Expreſs paſſed through this City, from Fort Pitt to the General, with the agreeable and important News that Capt. Stirling, and his Party, had arrived ſafe at Fort Chartres, in the Illinois Country, and were there received with open Arms by the Natives.------A full Confirmation this, of Colonel Croghan's Influence, and judicious Negociations, with Pondiac, and other Chiefs of many numerous Weſtern Nations.

By Letters from Detroit of a late Date, we hear, that every Thing was in the moſt perfect State of Peace with the Natives.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, December 2, 1765.

"The Petitions which were drawn up at the Congreſs were agreed to, without any Alteration, and ſigned afterwards by our Aſſembly. The Members who attended at New-York, have received the Thanks of the Houſe, and are re-elected again. At preſent every thing is very quiet here; our Liberty Boys being content to keep out the Stamps, do not injure, but protect, the Town; for ſome Time ago a Parcel of Sailors, having a Mind to make the moſt of this Suſpenſion of Law, formed a Mob, to collect Money of People in the Streets; but theſe Sons of Liberty ſuppreſſed them inſtantly, and committed the Ringleaders to Goal. While they act thus coolly and determinately, we have little Reaſon to fear they will give up the Point, eſpecially as the Country People are all unanimous in it; beſides we have had an Offer of the whole Force of North-Carolina, ſhould it be wanted------At Bermuda they had taken the Stamps, but hearing what was done on the Continent, they took Meaſures to prevent any more being iſſued----It is ſaid that Admiral Tyrrell has declared, he will not meddle with any Veſſels for Want of Stamp Papers."

Extract of another Letter from the ſame Place, Dec. 3. 1765.

"We have ſome Veſſels from St. Kitts, Antigua, and Providence, cleared out ſince the Firſt of November without Stamps, which our Collector will not admit to enter; there hath been no Attempt to ſeize them, nor do I think there will be."

A Gentleman in Barbados writes his Friend here, that Veſſels from America will be ſeized there, if their Bills of Lading are not ſtamped, and every thing done conformable to the Stamp-Act.

Since our laſt Captain Bolitho arrived here from Tortola, cleared out without Stamps, there being none at that Place, nor no Stamp Maſter, when he ſailed.

Captain Hammet, from London, on the 16th of December, in Lat. 31 : 10, Long. 68 : 30, ſpoke a Schooner, Capt. Viſter, from Nevis for Virginia, out 16 Days. On the 20th, in Lat. 36 : 5, about 80 Leagues from our Capes, ſpoke the Ship Torrington, Capt. M'Crachan, from Virginia for London. And on the 24th, in Lat. 38 : 1, he ſpoke a Schooner, Capt. Stewart, from this Place for St. Euſtatia.

On Thurſday laſt the Ship Happy St. Andrew, Capt. Hog, arrived here from Cadiz. In his Paſſage from Leghorn to Cadiz, he was brought to by an Algerine Settee, of 6 Guns, and plundered of a Quadrant, Spy-Glaſs, ſome Sugar, &c. By his meeting with the Rover, he was obliged to perform Quarantine at Cadiz for 22 Days. On the 24th of November, in Lat. 28 : 9, Long. 59 : 21, Capt. Hog ſpoke a Ship from Piſcataqua to Montſerrat, out 14 Days; and on the 11th ult. in Lat. 36 : 9, Long. 59 : 21, ſpoke a Brig from Virginia to Glaſgow, out 2 Days.

Captain Robinſon, from London, on the 9th of laſt Month, in Lat. 33, Long. 71 : 25, ſpoke a Schooner from Virginia for Jamaica, out three Days. And on the 15th, in Lat. 36 : 55, he ſpoke with Capt. M'Cutcheon, from this Place for Belfaſt, two Days out.---He left Torbay the 25th of October, in Company with Capt. Welch, from Rotterdam for this Port.

Captain Johnſon, from Dublin, about eight Days ago, ſpoke a Schooner, about 45 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Cape-Henry, bound to Barbados from Virginia.

Captain Brown, from London, on the 8th of December, in Lat. 30, Long. 68, ſpoke with Captain Weſt, from this Port for Jamaica.

One Night laſt Week two Men, a White Man and Negroe, went to ſleep in the Cabbin of the Reedy Iſland Stage Boat, with a Pot of Charcoal burning beſide them, by which the White Man loſt his Life, and the Negroe was almoſt gone, but by bleeding, and other proper Care being taken of him, he was with Difficulty brought to again.

Arrived. At Jamaica. Captains Keld, Hobart, Lake, and M'Funn, from this Port.

At Barbados. Captains Judkin and Dill, from this Place.----Captains Kill and Daſhiels, from Maryland.---And Captain Dunſley, from Virginia.

At Wilmington, N. Carolina, Captain Taylor, belonging here.

⁂ The Contributors to the Fund for the Relief of poor diſtreſſed Widows and Children of Sea Captains, are deſired to attend their annual Meeting, for the Choice of new Managers, and other Officers, on Monday next, the 6th Inſtant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at the Houſe of the Widow Hatton, in Third-ſtreet.

⁂ There is now at the Store kept by **WILLIAM SMITH**, one Door below Water-ſtreet, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, between Thirty and Forty Pieces of CLOTHS, of different Colours and Qualities, all our own Produce and Manufacture. Some of which little, if any ways, inferior to the Super-Cloths imported from England. Alſo home-made Linens, Shaloons, Blankets, Swanſkins, Flannels, &c. &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, Inward Entries.

Ship Happy St. Andrew, R. Hog, from Cadiz. Brig Greyhound, C. Alexander, St. Kitts. Brig Peggy, W. Horton, Londonderry. Brig Mary and Elizabeth, J. Sparks, Ship Dragon, F. Hammet, Ship Prince George, J. Robinſon, and Ship Alexander, L. Brown, London. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Barbados. Schooner Polly, W. Marſhall, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Rachel, J. Bolitho, from Tortola.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Sharpe, E. Clague, for N. Carolina.

CLEARED. Schooner Patty, W. Barnes, Brig Greyhound, C. Alexander, and Sloop Speedwell, D. Fritch, to St. Kitts. Sloop Little Betſy, J. Woods, South-Carolina. Brig Elizabeth and Mary, G. Chevers, Dublin. Sloop Granby, A. Waid, St. Euſtatia. Brig Peggy, J. Lyle, Antigua. Sloop Patience, D. Wilcox, North-Carolina. Snow Elton, J. M'Cowan, Newry. Brig Venus, E. Belford, Limerick. Schooner Patience, W. Kidd, to St. Croix.

For the ENTERTAINMENT of the CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY propoſes to exhibit, at the COLLEGE in this City, this Evening, and To-morrow Evening, a COURSE of ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, with explanatory Lectures; to begin preciſely at Six o'Clock. Thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who pleaſe to come this Evening, Half an Hour or more, before the Lecture begins, may have the Pleaſure of ſeeing ſome curious Experiments made with the AIR PUMP. After the Lecture, ſome entertaining Repreſentations will be exhibited with the MAGICK LANTHORN. Tickets to be had at the London Coffee-houſe, and at Mr. Kinnerſley's Houſe, near the College. Price Half a Dollar for each Lecture.

N. B. If the Weather, in the Evenings appointed for theſe Lectures, ſhould prove wet, they will be deferred till the two firſt dry Evenings next Week.

ST. PETER's, &c. CHURCH LOTTERY,
DRAWING BEGINS ON MONDAY, the 20th INSTANT.

THE Managers of this Lottery, on Account of the large Number of Tickets whereof it conſiſted, and the diſtant Reſidence of ſundry Perſons entruſted with the Sale of them, found it neceſſary to make uſe of the longeſt Time which the Act of Aſſembly would allow; but as the ſaid Act expires on the 15th of February next, and the DRAWING muſt be finiſhed before that Time; the Managers now give Notice, that they are rolling up the Numbers to be put in the WHEELS, and that Monday, the 20th of this Month, is fixed to begin the DRAWING, that the whole may be finiſhed within the Time preſcribed. Thoſe who are deſirous of promoting the good Purpoſes of this Lottery, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in taking out their Tickets.

N. B. Mr. John Ord will inſure Tickets in this Lottery.

Was found, a Ticket in the above Lottery; the Owner, by applying to D. Hall, at the New-Printing-Office, and proving his Property, may have it again.

WANTED,

A GOOD Farm, about twenty Miles diſtant from Philadelphia City, to contain between Three and Four Hundred Acres of Land, well watered, and having at leaſt One Hundred Acres of good Meadow Ground belonging to it. Any Perſon having ſuch a Farm to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to **JAMES HUMPHREYS**, Notary Publick and Conveyancer, in the ſaid City. Who has to diſpoſe of, a few Hundred Acres of old Rights for Land in Pennſylvania.

WANTED,

A Genteel Horſe, not above ſix Years old, that will pace well under the Saddle, and trot well in a Carriage. For further Particulars, enquire of **JEREMIAH SMITH**, at the Sign of the Queen of Hungary, in Front-ſtreet, a few Doors above Race ſtreet. ¶

RUN away, on the 27th ult. a Servant Man, named John Williams, by Trade a Shoemaker, about 21 Years of Age, fair Complexion, with light brown Hair, tied behind, his Face full of red Pimples, a large Scar on his Forehead, one on each Cheek, and ſeveral on his Arms and Body, about 5 Feet high, well ſet: Had on, a rediſh brown coarſe Cloth Coat and Jacket, lined with Shaloon of near the ſame Colour, with white Metal Buttons, Snuff coloured Pluſh Breeches, light grey Worſted Stockings, old Shoes, two Check Shirts, and a Felt Hat. Whoever apprehends ſaid Run-away, and ſecures him, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges for bringing him home, paid by

SAMUEL CHEESMAN.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their Peril. ⊖

To be LETT, on the Premiſes, on Saturday, the 18th Inſtant,

THE Mill and Plantation on which John Gregg, Eſq; late Sheriff of Bucks County, now lives. Said Mill is extremely well ſituated on Neſhaminey-creek, and has the Advantage of Water-carriage to and from Philadelphia. Any Perſon inclining to rent the ſame before the ſaid Day, may apply for Terms, to the Rev. Dr. **WILLIAM SMITH**, in Philadelphia; who has alſo a convenient Plantation for a Dairy, and Stone Quarries, ſituate on Schuylkill, in Blockley Townſhip, to lett.

To be SOLD,

A Servant Man's Time, a Weaver by Trade, who has three Years to ſerve. Enquire of **ANTHONY HULL**, at the Sign of the Ship and Caſtle, in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet. ⊕

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL likely Negroes, that have had the Small-pox. Enquire of **JAMES TAYLOR**, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on the 26th of laſt Month, from Arthur Broades, Fuller, of Upper Dublin, Philadelphia County, an Iriſh Servant Lad, named Daniel Mullen, about five Feet five Inches high, about 16 or 17 Years of Age, has a Sore on his Right Leg, which is ſwelled, and makes him walk lame: Had on when he went away, a drab coloured Cloth Jacket, the Sleeves dark brown, with yellow Metal Buttons, black Buckſkin Breeches, old coarſe Linen Trowſers, with Holes at the Knees, coarſe white Linen Shirt, and Shoes lately ſoaled. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by **ARTHUR BROADES**, or **PETER BROADES**, at the Sign of the Hand, on Society-hill.

N. B. As it is ſuppoſed he will attempt to paſs for a Seaman, all Maſters of Veſſels, and others, are hereby particularly forbid to carry him off at their Peril. ¶

Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 23d of December laſt, an Apprentice Lad, named Jeſſe Box, about 18 Years of Age, this Country born, of low Stature, thick ſet, a ſmooth full broad Face, black Eyes, with a Blemiſh in one of them, ſhort Fingers, and thick Hand: Had on when he went away, a grey Cloth Coat, coarſe Shirt and Trowſers, a Pair of Channel Pumps of his own making, and it is probable he may change his Name and Clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and brings him Home to his Maſter, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, if taken out of this Province; or if ſecured in any Goal, what the Law allows, paid by

¶ **THOMAS DOCKERY.**

All Maſters of Veſſels, and others, are forewarned from entertaining him.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Talbot County, Maryland, a Servant Man, named John Reid, aged 22 Years, a little pitted with the Small-Pox, and about 5 Feet 6 Inches high; had on and with him, when he went away, a white Country Kerſey Jacket and Breeches, but no Shoes or Stockings: He came over in February, 1763, in the Ship Lion, Capt. Taylor. Likewiſe run away from Hugh Poulk, of Queen Ann's County, a Servant Woman, named Sarah Rogers, of a low Stature, and her Apparel not known. Whoever takes up the ſaid Runaways, ſo that their Maſters may have them again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward for each, paid by

* **CORNELIUS DUELY, and HUGH POULK.**

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farm, containing 260 Acres of Land, ſituate in Hunterdon County, Weſt Jerſey, about 150 Acres thereof cleared, and in good Fence; it is excellent Wheat Land, and a ſufficient Quantity of Meadow, in good Graſs; there are on the Premiſes, a large new Brick Houſe, two Stories high, genteelly finiſhed, with other convenient Buildings and Out-houſes of Brick; a large Frame Barn, with Barracks, Cow-houſes, &c. all in good Repair; a large Stone Griſt mill, with two Pair of Stones, on a never-failing Stream of Water, in a plentiful Wheat Country, conveniently ſituated for Philadelphia or New York Markets.

Alſo 500 Acres of Land in Suſſex County, near Delaware River, whereon are two Improvements; it is good Wheat Land, and has a conſiderable Quantity of Meadow cleared thereon.

Likewiſe 240 Acres of good Wheat Land, ſituate in the County of Suſſex aforeſaid, within a few Miles of Delaware River, with conſiderable Improvements thereon.

And 300 Acres of Land, ſituate in the County of Morris, near Black River, near 100 Acres of good natural Meadow, capable of producing Hemp or Flax, with ſome Improvements made thereon.

And alſo One Fourth Part of an Iron Forge, ſituate on Muſconetcung River, in the County of Suſſex aforeſaid, with about 2000 Acres of Woodland, well timbered.

For further Particulars, apply to **HENRY BURNET**, Conveyancer, on the Weſt Side of Third-ſtreet, the firſt Door above Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ⊕

CAME to the Plantation of John Everly, in Paſſyunk Townſhip, on the thirteenth Day of laſt Month, a bay Mare, about 13 Hands high, and about 3 Years old, has one white Foot on the near Side, paces and trots, and has a ſwitch Tail. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. JOHN EVERLY. 8

RUN away, on the 19th of October laſt, from Wilmington, in New-Caſtle County, one John Mills, a Shoemaker by Trade; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a ſhort brown Jacket, a white Linen one under it, a black Calimancoe, and a ſtriped Lincey Ditto: He is about 5 Feet high, was born in England, about 34 Years of Age, his Hair black, and curled a little. Whoever ſecures him in any Goal, or brings him to John M'Donnald, in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle County, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges.

N. B. He ſtole a Watch from ſaid M'Donnald. ⊕

THIS is to give Notice, that there is at the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Plumſted, Bucks County, and has been there and thereabouts all laſt Summer, a ſtray Mare Colt, a Year old laſt Spring, of a roan Colour, neither Brand nor Ear-mark. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. SAMUEL M'KINSTRY. §

WHEREAS I have paſſed two Notes unto Jacob Peatt, of Yellow Breeches, in Cumberland County, for One Hundred Pounds each, with Intereſt, the one payable the firſt Day of May, 1765, and the other payable the firſt Day of May, 1766; now this is to give Notice to all People, not to take any Aſſignment of either of ſaid Notes, as I am determined to diſpute the Payment, until he confirms the Bargain unto me, for which ſaid Notes are Part of the Conſideration Money. Given under my Hand, this 11th Day of December, 1765.

¶ JAMES MONTGOMERY.

SOME Time ago was found, on the Road leading from Newport to the Gap, a Silver Watch. The Owner is deſired to apply to the Subſcriber, in Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, prove his Property, pay Charges, and receive his Watch.

8 WILLIAM SIMONDS.

Hunterdon County, ſſ. Trenton, December 21, 1765.

PURSUANT to an Act of General Aſſembly of the Province of New-Jerſey, lately paſſed, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors," Philip Atkinſon, and John Erwin, now confined in Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon aforeſaid, hereby give Notice to all their Creditors, that they intend to take the Benefit of the ſaid Act, and that the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the County aforeſaid, have appointed Tueſday, the 14th Day of January next, for the Creditors of the aforeſaid Debtors to meet at Trenton, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the ſaid Debtors Eſtates ſhould not be made, and the ſaid Philip Atkinſon, and John Erwin diſcharged, according to the Form and Effect of the ſaid Act of General Aſſembly. ⊕

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 26th Day of December, from the Subſcriber, living in Vincent Townſhip, Cheſter County, and Province of Pennſylvania, a certain John Cannon, an indented Servant, about five Feet ſeven Inches high, ſlender built, about 23 Years of Age, with thin ſandy or light Beard, and ſtraight brown Hair; had on, when he went away, an old Caſtor Hat, an old homeſpun Shirt, Leather Breeches, white Yarn Stockings, double ſoled Shoes, with a Buckle in one, and a Thong in the other, a light coloured Cloth Coat, above half worn, made full long for him, a red Jacket, without Sleeves, and a tanned Calf ſkin Apron; he has been in the Pennſylvania Service, is a great Liar, and apt to get drunk, and very abuſive with his Tongue. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by GEORGE DAVID. ¶

Lancaſter Priſon, December 27, 1765.

ON the 14th of July laſt was committed to my Cuſtody, a Negroe Man, who calls himſelf Benjamin Grace, and ſays he ſerved his Time to one Captain John Webſter, at Snowhill, in Maryland; he is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, not of a very dark complexion, has a very high Noſe, and many Marks upon his Hands, ſeemingly occaſioned by being burnt; he cannot give any credible Account of himſelf, and was advertiſed by me in Auguſt and September laſt. His Maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his Fees, by MATTHIAS BUCH, Goaler. ¶

Lancaſter Priſon, December 27, 1765.

ON the 21ſt Inſtant was committed to my Cuſtody, a Negroe Boy, who ſays he was born in Jamaica; he is about 5 Feet high, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, has bad Clothes, a Leather Apron, and Worſted Cap; ſays he run away from one Shrug, a Tavern-keeper, who keeps the Sign of the Two Hogs, in Cheſter County, and calls himſelf Leas: His Maſter therefore, if any he has, is deſired to come and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for his Fees, by MATTHIAS BUCH, Goaler. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcribers, living at Brown's Mills, in Nottingham Townſhip, Burlington County, Weſt New-Jerſey, a Mulattoe Servant Man, named John Johnſton, but it is likely he will change his Name; he is about 25 or 26 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches high, has a Lump on his Lip, thought to be his under one, and has a down Look: Had on, when he went away, a half-worn Caſtor Hat, a light coloured Broadcloth Coat and Veſt, half worn, ribbed Worſted Stockings, new Shoes, and has with him a Pair of double-ſoled Ditto, alſo a large Buckſkin Jacket, lined with white Flannel, a red half worn Great-Coat, Leather Breeches, and ſundry other Things. He is a very talkative Fellow, given to Drink, and lived ſome Time ago with Jos. Biddle, then with James Smith, of Burlington, afterwards with Richard Brown, and laſtly with the Subſcribers. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals on the Continent, ſo as his Maſters may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by us,

¶ ABIA BROWN, JOS. CLAYTON.

To be LETT, and may be entered upon the firſt Day of January next,

A Good Brick Dwelling-houſe, and Bake-houſe, in Southwark, near the Old Sugar-houſe, in Water-ſtreet. For further Particulars, enquire of WILLIAM CLOTHIER, at his Houſe in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Negroe Boy and Girl, each about 16 or 17 Years of Age, have both had the Small-Pox, they are both fit either for Town or Country; the Girl can waſh and cook, and ſold for no Fault, only for Want of Employment. For further Particulars enquire of the Printers. ¶

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 22d of this inſtant December, a Servant Lad, about 15 or 16 Years of Age, named Daniel O'Mullen, has light brown Hair, and the Inſide of his Hands look as if he was troubled with the Scurvy: Had on, when he went away, a Claret coloured lapelled Coat, with Metal Buttons, a brown or blue Jacket, old black Leather Breeches, old Ozenbrigs Shirt, and a Pair of Boots; but it is probable he will change his Clothes. He took with him a ſmall black Horſe, and a light grey napt Great Coat, and is ſuppoſed to have a Pair of Saddle Bags with him, and ſeveral other Things, too tedious to mention. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, if in this Province, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and if in any other Province, Five Pounds, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

⊕ JAMES HUSTON, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their Peril.

CAME to the Plantation of William Elliot, in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, the 4th of November laſt, two Mares, the one a bay, about 14 Hands high, and trots; the other a black, near about the ſame Height, a natural Pacer, branded with a Horſe Shoe on the Buttock. The Owner or Owners are deſired to come and prove their Property, pay Charges, and take them away. §

Cheſter, December 24, 1765.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

LAST Night broke out of the Goal of this County, the four following Priſoners, viz. Peter Beaver, alias Burrows, alias Goſling, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, a well ſet dark complexioned Fellow; had on an old green Jacket, without Sleeves, old Petticoat Trowſers, a Pair of old clouded Worſted Stockings, and old Shoes. James Cummings, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, of a ſandy Complexion, wears his Hair; had on a home-made Snuff-coloured Cloth Coat, with white Metal Buttons, black Everlaſting Breeches, worn much on the Knees. Patrick O'Neal, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, ſmooth Face, dark Complexion, with dark Hair; had on a ſtriped Linſey home-made Jacket, and narrow Trowſers, worn at the Knees. Thomas Caldwell, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a ſandy Complexion, wears his Hair, tied behind; had on a Sailor's blue Pea Jacket, Petticoat Trowſers, and a Pair of clouded Stockings. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Priſoners, in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall have the above Reward, or Four Dollars for each of them, paid by PHILIP FORD, Sheriff, or JOSEPH THOMAS, Goaler. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

ONE equal undivided Third Part of ELIZABETH FURNACE, in Lancaſter County, and of the Lands thereunto belonging; containing 10124 Acres, or thereabouts.

One equal Fourth Part of CHARMING FORGE, in Berks County; with one equal undivided Fourth Part of the Lands belonging to it.

One equal undivided Third Part of the Town of Manheim, in Lancaſter County.

Eight Acres of Meadow Ground, on Greenwich Iſland, adjoining the Lands of Iſaac Zane.

Three Acres and Sixty-five Perches of Meadow Ground on the Glouceſter Point Road, adjoining Andrew Doz's Land.

Three Acres of Meadow Ground on Hollander's Creek, adjoining Robert Erwin's Land.

Six Acres and an Half of Upland, with an Orchard and a Log Houſe thereon, ſituate on Moyamenſing Road, oppoſite Benjamin Kendall's Place, and a little below Garlick-Hall.

One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land on Tohiecon-creek, in Bucks County, divided into two Farms or Settlements. And,

One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of Land, in Warrington Townſhip, Bucks County.

Any Perſon or Perſons inclining to purchaſe the Premiſes aforeſaid, or any Part thereof, may enquire, for further Particulars, of the Subſcriber, at his Houſe in Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25. 1765. CHARLES STEDMAN. 3 M.

And whereas the Partnerſhip of CHARLES and ALEXANDER STEDMAN being now diſſolved, all thoſe indebted to them, on Bond or Book-Debt, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Partnerſhip, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and ſettled.

WHEREAS Samuel Purviance, John Shee, and John Wilcoff, Aſſignees of James Gorrell, have made Application to Cæſar Rodney, Charles Ridgley, Eſquires, and Thomas Parke, Gentleman, Commiſſioners (appointed by a late Act of General Aſſembly of the Government of the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, to grant, bargain, ſell, convey and confirm all ſuch Lots of Ground within the Town of Dover, in the ſaid County of Kent, as have not been ſold or diſpoſed of by any former Commiſſioners) to execute a Deed of Conveyance to them for a Lot of Ground in the ſaid Town, on the Weſt Side of the Court-houſe Square, adjoining a Lot now belonging to Thomas Nixon, and heretofore taken in Execution as the Property of one James Mullin, and ſold by the then ſaid Sheriff of Kent County aforeſaid to James Gorrell, the Elder, Eſq; deceaſed, Father of the above mentioned James Gorrell, for which no Conveyance hath yet been made to any Perſon, by us or any former Commiſſioners. And whereas we have been informed, that the Heirs or Repreſentatives of Benjamin Shurmer, late of the ſaid County of Kent, Eſq; deceaſed, pretended to have ſome Claim or Right to the ſaid Lot; theſe are therefore to give Notice to the ſaid Heir or Repreſentatives of the ſaid Benjamin Shurmer, to attend at the Court-houſe in Dover aforeſaid, on the 2d Tueſday of February next, to prove their Right, or ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why a Deed ſhould not be executed to the ſaid Aſſignees, according to the Directions of the ſaid Act of Aſſembly.

CÆSAR RODNEY, CHARLES RIDGLEY, THOMAS PARKE.

STrayed away from Philadelphia, the 15th of December inſt. a ſorrel Horſe, about 10 Years old, with a bald Face, a natural Pacer, ſhod all round, has ſome white Feet, and looks much like a Stallion, between 13 and 14 Hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Captain Richard Gardner, at the Middle Ferry, or to the Subſcriber, in Derry Townſhip, Lancaſter County, ſhall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by HENRY WALKER. △

WENT away from Joſeph Sharp, of Salem County, Weſt Jerſey, the 10th Day of November laſt, a Negroe Man, named Sambo, under Pretence to get a Maſter; he is a thick ſhort Fellow, limps with his Right Knee, and one of his Buttocks bigger than the other, about 40 Years of Age, talks much, and cannot count above 15, if you aſk him how much 10 and 5 is, he can't tell ſuch Queſtion; he has had many Maſters, and lived at Mount-Holly, when the Furnace went, with Mr. Bard; it is thought that he will endeavour to get to Philadelphia, or is gone to New-York. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward; if taken in this County, or Cumberland, Forty Shillings, paid by JOSEPH SHARP. *

STOLEN from the Plantation of Thomas Woodward, in London-grove Townſhip, Cheſter County, near the noted Tavern, called the Half-way Houſe, a brown Mare, with a bald Face, neither Brand nor Ear-mark, three Years old paſt, a natural Trotter, but can pace a little, about 15 or 16 Hands high; the Perſon ſuppoſed to have ſtolen her is named John Marſh, a Man of a little Stature, wears light coloured Hair, very talkative, and appears like a Quaker, is much given to lying, and is not to be credited, wears, as is thought, a light coloured Cloth Coat, home-made Thickſet Breeches. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, but if the Thief can be ſecured in any Goal, ſo as he may be brought to Juſtice, Three Pounds for the Mare and Thief, and reaſonable Charges, paid by THOMAS WOODWARD.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he will make towards Carolina. *

Rock Hall, Maryland, December 10, 1765.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, this Morning, a likely young Negroe Man, named James, about five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high: had on a Country Kerſey Jacket, with black and white Stripes, and a red Halfthick Jacket under it, Ozenbrigs Trowſers, and a Pair of old light coloured Pluſh Breeches under them, a blue Cloth Cap, good ſtrong Shoes, no Buckles, black Yarn Stockings, and has ſome Money with him, and may buy other Clothes; he will probably change his Name, as he did when he run away before; was born in Georgia, talks good Engliſh, has been uſed to the Sea, and was ſome time on board a Ship of War. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him, in any Goal, ſhall have, if taken in this Province, Forty Shillings, beſides what the Law allows; or if out of the Province, and brought home to me, Three Pounds Reward, beſides what the Law allows, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ABRAHAM AYRES.

STrayed or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, a black Mare, about 14 Hands high, 4 Years old paſt, branded on the near Side P K. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to Thomas Ryne, in Lower Merion, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges; if ſtolen, and the Thief ſecured in any of his Majeſty's Goals, Three Pounds, paid by THOMAS RYNE. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of Robert Patton, in Manheim Townſhip, Lancaſter County, the firſt Day of October laſt, two ſtray Creatures; one has a bald Face, two white Feet, and a Wall Eye; the other a little bay Horſe, with two white Feet. The Owner or Owners, are deſired to come and prove their Property, pay Charges, and take them away. ROBERT PATTON. 8

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Eaſttown Townſhip, Cheſter County, about the 26th of November laſt, a dapple grey Horſe, about 14 Hands high, can pace and trot, neither Brand nor Ear-mark, and not ſhod. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. ¶ JOHN MORRIS.

Weſt Caln, Cheſter County, December 10, 1765.

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber, ſome Months ago, finding a Horſe ſhut up in my Stable, and not knowing the Owner, but ſome Time after, one John Griffith, of Laycock Townſhip, Lancaſter County, told me that ſaid Horſe belonged to one Kennedy, a Shoemaker by Trade, living at Carliſle, in Cumberland County, and that if ſaid Owner did not come within two Weeks, and take away ſaid Horſe, to ſend him Notice, and he would come himſelf, and ſatisfy me. And as the Owner never came, I divers Times ſent Word to ſaid Griffith, and am now informed that he is moved from Laycock, but know not where; theſe are therefore to give public Notice, that if the Charges on ſaid Horſe are not paid within four Weeks after the Date hereof, he will be expoſed to public Sale, to defray the ſame, by

‡ WILLIAM HAMBLETON.

WHereas in Purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, "An Act for granting the "Sum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's Uſe, and of "ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, "and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame," the following Tract of located and unimproved Land was duly valued and rated, at Seven by the Aſſeſſors for the County of Northampton, at Seven Pounds by the Hundred, the Property of Richard Wiſtar, of the City of Philadelphia, viz. a Tract of Land, containing 300 Acres, ſituate in Cheſtnut Hill Townſhip, Northampton County, bounded by Land of Martin Flick, on Head's Creek. And whereas the Owner of ſaid Tract of Land, hath refuſed to pay the Collector of ſaid Townſhip the Sum of One Pound Eleven Shillings and Six-pence, which, according to the ſaid Valuation, was aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid Land, as the Proportion thereof for one Year for ſaid Tax by the ſaid Act impoſed; we, the Commiſſioners of the ſaid County of Northampton aforeſaid, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act, do hereby give Notice, that on the 14th Day of January next, at the Houſe of Philip Serfas, in the ſaid Townſhip, we will expoſe to Sale, by public Vendue, the above mentioned Tract of located and unimproved Land, or ſuch Part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Tax, and all Charges accruing by Reaſon of the Non-payment, or Refuſal thereof, to the higheſt Bidder. The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon. Given under our Hands at Eaſton, the 30th Day of September, 1765.

HENRY ALLSHOUSE, JOHN WALKER, CHRISTOPHER WAGNER. ⊕ 3 M.

Eaſton, Auguſt 27, 1765.

WHereas in Purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, "An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds to the King's Uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame, and for granting to his Majeſty the additional Sum of Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds," the following Tract of located and unimproved Land was duly valued and rated, by the Aſſeſſors for the County of Northampton, at Seven Pounds by the Hundred, the Property of Iſrael Morris, in the City of Philadelphia, viz. a Tract of Land, containing about 242 Acres, in Cheſtnut-hill Townſhip, Northampton County, bounded by the Land of Philip Serfas. And whereas the Owner of the ſaid Tract of Land has neglected to pay the Collector of the ſaid Townſhip, the Sum of One Pound Five Shillings and Eleven-pence, which, according to the ſaid Valuation, was aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid Tract, as the Proportion thereof for one Year for ſaid Tax, by the ſaid Act impoſed; we the Commiſſioners of the County of Northampton aforeſaid, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act, do hereby give Notice, that on the 14th Day of January next, at the Houſe of Abraham Smith, in Cheſtnut-hill Townſhip, we will expoſe to Sale, by public Vendue, the above mentioned Tract of located unimproved Land, or ſuch Part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Tax, and all Charges accruing thereon, by Reaſon of the Non-payment, to the higheſt Bidder. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

HENRY ALLSHOUSE,
JOHN WALKER,
¶ 3 M. CHRISTOPHER WAGNER.

CAME from Germany, about 24 Years ago, with their Father and Mother, Henry and Adam Moworn; but the Veſſel being caſt away at the Capes, the People got to Lewis-Town, where the Boys were given away by their Father, who afterwards proceeded to Philadelphia, where he and his Wife ſoon died, and left a Daughter, named Mary, who ſtill lives in Philadelphia: If and is deſirous to know if either of her Brothers are living: If this therefore ſhould come to their Knowledge, ſhe deſires them, or either of them, to let her know where they live. They may hear of her by enquiring of Mr. Valentine Standley, in Marketſtreet, with whom ſhe ſerved her Time.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Cæcil County, near Warwick Town, Maryland, on the 12th Day of Auguſt laſt, a Negroe Man, named Bob, about 28 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, is homely featured, full Eyes, large thick Lips, turns very much out, this Country born, a mannerly ſenſible Negroe, formerly belonged to Mr. Walter Scott, of the aforeſaid County, has Changes of Apparel, &c. Had on, when he went away, a dark brown Country Cloth Jacket, a Pair of Petticoat Ozenbrigs Trowſers, Hat, &c. He commonly calls himſelf Robert Heart amongſt his own Colour; he is a Shoemaker by Trade, and may perhaps endeavour to paſs for a free Man; it is ſuppoſed he is encouraged by ſome deſigning People. Whoever diſcovers them, or the Entertainer or Entertainers of ſaid Negroe, ſhall have Three Dollars for ſo doing, or whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

8 WILLIAM BAVINGTON.

For NEWRY,
The SNOW
ELTON,
JOHN M'COWEN,
Maſter,

Now lying at John Mifflin's Wharff, will ſail in about ten Days. For Freight or Paſſage apply to JAMES and HART, or ſaid Maſter on board.

N. B. Said James and Hart have imported in the above Snow from Liverpool, a neat Aſſortment of European Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, with ſome Crates and Hogſheads of China and Earthen Ware, and a ſmall Quantity of beſt Stove dried Salt, which they will ſell cheap for Caſh, at their Store, oppoſite John Reynell's, in Front-ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet.

January 9, 1766.

NUMB. 1933.

The PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE.*

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WILMINGTON (North-Carolina) Nov. 27.

MONDAY, the 18th Inſtant, about 50 of the Gentlemen of Brunſwick, New-Hanover and Bladen Counties, waited on the Governor, at his Seat near Brunſwick, on his circular Letters to them for that Purpoſe; when his Excellency was pleaſed to communicate his Sentiments to them relative to the Stamp-Act, to the following Purport:---He began by aſſuring them, he would with Pleaſure exert his Intereſt and Influence in England, in endeavouring to promote the Proſperity of this Colony, by every Means in his Power, conſiſtent with his Duty to his King and Country; and ſhould think himſelf happy in diſplaying that Duty, if he could at the ſame Time contribute to the Service of his Majeſty's faithful Subjects of this Province.

He mentioned, and with Moderation cenſured, the Conduct of ſome of the Colonies, where the Officers of the Crown had been inſulted, their Houſes pulled down, their Furniture and Effects deſtroyed, and his Majeſty's Property invaded, by burning the Stampt Paper ſent from England; and expreſſed his Hopes that no Violence of that Sort might be attempted, in caſe the Stamps ſhould at any Time arrive here, repreſenting the Danger of ſuch Proceedings, and the diſagreeable Conſequence which might attend them.---The parliamentary Right of Taxation, he ſaid, he would by no Means, at that Time, enter into the Diſcuſſion of, but hoped that none in this Province were deſirous of deſtroying the Dependance on the Mother Country; and therefore ſtrongly urged the Prudence of not oppoſing the Legiſlature of Great-Britain.---He took Notice of the Impoſſibility of the Stamp Act operating in all its Parts in this Province, where the whole Caſh of the Country would ſcarce pay a ſingle Year of the Tax; and declared his Intention of repreſenting at Home our Circumſtances, in ſuch a Manner, that we might reaſonably expect, whether the Act was repealed or not, a favourable Indulgence and Exemption of this Colony, unleſs his Endeavours were fruſtrated by the Conduct of the People.---He enforces his Obſervations, by expatiating on the Advantage which we ſhould receive on a Submiſſion to the Act, by carrying on an extenſive Commerce, while our Rival Colonies on the Continent, by their Refuſal of the Stamps, had entirely obſtructed their own Trade: And as a further Inducement to the Reception of the ſmall Stamps, his Excellency generouſly offered to pay himſelf the whole Duty ariſing on any Inſtruments executed on Stampt Paper, on which he ſhould have any Perquiſite or Fee; ſuch as Warrants and Patents for Land; Teſtimonials; Injunctions in Chancery; Licences for Marriages; Letters of Adminiſtration and Teſtamentary; with four Wine Licences for each of the Towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Saliſbury and Halifax; two for Brunſwick and Croſs-Creek; and for Bath and Tarborough, one Licence each."

On theſe Propoſals, the Gentlemen, after retiring to conſider them, waited on his Excellency the next Morning, with the following Addreſs.

SIR,

THE Gentlemen to whom your Excellency was pleaſed to communicate your Sentiments, Yeſterday, relating to the Stamp Act, unanimouſly beg Leave to return their moſt hearty Thanks and Acknowledgments, for the obliging Manner in which your Excellency expreſſed your Deſire of rendering this Province all the important Services in your Power.

As your Excellency's known Sincerity leaves no Room to ſuſpect you would make any Profeſſions, without an Intention of performing them; and as your Family, Fortune, and Intereſt in England, will always give conſiderable Weight to your Remonſtrances, we cannot but applaud the happy Diſtinction of this Province, which has a Governor ſo ſtudious of promoting, and ſo well qualified to proſecute, its Advantage and Proſperity.

The alarming Tendency of the Stamp-Act, which, for ſome Months paſt, has excited the Attention of America, has given us an Opportunity of conſidering its fatal Influence, with that Deliberation which the Importance of the Subject requires; and we cannot on this Occaſion ſuppreſs diſcovering to your Excellency, that every View of this Act confirms us in our Opinion, that it is deſtructive of thoſe Liberties which, as Britiſh Subjects, we have a Right to enjoy in common with Great-Britain.

To our Sovereign we owe, and ſhall be always ready to teſtify by our Conduct, every Act of Loyalty and Obedience, conſiſtent with the Rights of a free People; and we moſt ſincerely pray, that the Britiſh Throne may never want Heirs of the preſent illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, to ſecure that happy Conſtitution: But the Extenſion of the STAMP-ACT, by a melancholy Preſage of America being deprived of all, or moſt of the Britiſh Privileges, naturally ſuggeſts to us, that the Submiſſion to any Part of ſo oppreſſive and (as we think) ſo unconſtitutional Attempts, is opening a direct Inlet for Slavery, which all Mankind will endeavour to avoid.

For theſe Reaſons, it is with great Pain we are obliged to diſſent from what your Excellency has been pleaſed to mention, of your paying the Stamp-Duties on the Inſtruments enumerated in the Propoſal; nor can we aſſent to the Payment of the ſmaller Stamps: An Admiſſion of Part, would put it out of our Power to refuſe, with any Propriety, a Submiſſion to the Whole; and as we can never conſent to be deprived of the invaluable Privilege of a Trial by Jury, which is one Part of that Act, we think it a more conſiſtent, as well as ſecurer, Conduct, to prevent, to the utmoſt of our Power, the Operation of it.---At the ſame Time we aſſure your Excellency, that we will, upon every Occaſion, avoid and prevent, as far as our influence extends, any Inſult or Injury to any of the Officers of the Crown; but muſt confeſs, that the Office of Diſtributor of the Stamps, is ſo deteſted by the People in general, that we don't think either the Perſon or Property of ſuch an Officer, could by any Means be ſecured from the Reſentment of the Country.

The Connections between Great-Britain and the Colonies, we by no Means deſire to interrupt or weaken, but moſt ardently wiſh the Proſperity of both may be promoted, by the Encouragement of Commerce, and the Advancement of our mutual Intereſt.

And we can, with equal Sincerity, aſſure your Excellency, that we will at all Times, in our reſpective Stations, chearfully contribute all in our Power, to render your Excellency's Adminiſtration happy, eaſy and honourable.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER, viz.

To the Gentlemen of NEW-HANOVER, BRUNSWICK, and BLADEN Counties.

YOUR Anſwer to my Propoſals for the Circulation of the Stamp-Duties, ſhould the Stamps arrive in this Province, is very agreeable to me, ſo far as it expreſſes Loyalty to his Majeſty; and your Aſſurances to contribute to the Honour, Eaſe, and Happineſs of my Adminiſtration: But, at the ſame Time, I cannot help regretting, that my Intentions of Service to this Province, at this nice Juncture, have ſo little a Proſpect of Succeſs; nor to lament the Conſequences I apprehend, from the Reſolution you, Gentlemen, have adopted.

Brunſwick, the 20th November, 1765.

We hear from Newbern, that the Inhabitants of that Place tried, condemned, hanged, and burnt, Doctor William Huſton, in Effigy, during the Sitting of their Superiour Court.---Mr. Huſton, however, thinks that there was too much of the Star-Chamber Conduct made uſe of, in condemning him unheard; eſpecially as he had never ſolicited the Office: Nor had he then heard that he was appointed Stamp Officer.-----At Croſs-Creek, it is ſaid, they hanged his Effigy and M'Carter's together (he who murdered his Wife) nor have they ſpared him even in Duplin, the County where he lives.

PETERSBURGH, Auguſt 30.

THE day before yeſterday we received the melancholy news, that the greateſt part of the city of Caſan, the capital of the kingdom of that name, has been conſumed by fire, together with great quantities of corn, peltries, and other merchandize.

Civita Vecchia, Auguſt 19. The Court of Rome has given orders to buy up all the corn that ſhall be brought to this Port, and alſo to ſend ſeveral ſhips to Sicily to bring home the corn that has been bought there. A commiſſary, who was ſent to that kingdom from Rome, has already bought 35,000 loads of corn for the magazines of that city, which is nevertheleſs not half the quantity neceſſary to ſtock them. Another commiſſary was ſent to Sardinia upon the ſame errand, but could not execute his commiſſion, on account of the prohibition laid by his Sardinian Majeſty againſt ſending any corn out of his dominions, which prohibition is occaſioned by the ſcarcity that prevails in Piedmont and Lombardy, where the rains have fallen almoſt without intermiſſion, and with ſuch rapidity, that they have carried away even ſome of the corn that was laid up in the Granaries.

The Apoſtolick chamber has thought proper to put a ſtop to all the works it was carrying on, judging it more uſeful to employ the money to buy up corn, of which there is ſo much need. The harveſt grows every year worſe and worſe in this country, for though the land is very proper for the product of corn, the culture of it is ſo much neglected, for want of labourers and proper regulations, that even in the moſt fertile ſeaſons we ſhall be obliged to get corn from abroad.

Dantzick, Sept. 19. Since the Proteſtants, diſperſed throughout the kingdom, find themſelves ſupported by the Recommendation of the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia, they make great efforts to enter again into the poſſeſſion of their antient privileges. Whatever hope they may entertain in this reſpect, it is much doubted whether they will ſucceed ſo far as to have any part for the future in the principal offices and dignities of the ſtate.

Vienna, Sept. 21, The following is the copy of a letter ſent by the Empreſs Queen to the Archducheſſes, on the death of the Emperor, their father.

"Alas! my dear daughters, I am unable to conſole you! Our misfortunes are now arrived to the higheſt pitch: You have loſt an incomparable father, and I a huſband, a friend, the object of my heart for forty-two years paſt. Having been brought up together, our hearts, our ſentiments had but the ſame end in view. All my misfortunes for theſe twenty-five years appeared bearable to me with ſuch a ſupport. I find myſelf now in a ſtate of dejection, under which nothing but religion and you, my dear children, can render ſupportable to me a life, which I ſhall employ from henceforward in attending to my ſalvation. Pray for our good and worthy maſter. I ſend you my bleſſing, and am always, your affectionate mother,

MARIA THERESA."

The following is a copy of the letter ſent to the Archducheſſes by the reigning Emperor on the ſame occaſion.

"Pardon me, my deareſt ſiſters, if, overwhelmed with the moſt dreadful ſorrow, and charged moreover with all the diſpoſitions to be taken, I addreſs you all at once. We have juſt endured the moſt dreadful ſtroke that could ever have befallen us. We have loſt the moſt tender of fathers, and our beſt friend. Bow the head to the decrees of the Lord!---Let us pray without ceaſing for his ſoul, and be more than ever attached to the only happineſs we have remaining, your auguſt mother. Her preſervation is our only care in the preſent dreadful moments. If all the friendſhip of a brother, who cannot now offer it you, as you poſſeſſed it long ago, appears to you of any ſervice, command me; I ſhall be comforted in being able to ſerve you. I embrace you all. I aſk only pity for the moſt unhappy of ſons. Your humble ſervant and brother,

JOSEPH."

Foligny (in Italy) Sept. 28. The Wife of a Day-Labourer was brought to Bed here on the 18th of April laſt, of a Child that is well and hearty; and on the 16th of the preſent Month ſhe was delivered of a ſecond, as ſound and well as the foregoing. This Fact, which is certain, aſtoniſhes many People.

Genoa (a republic in Italy) September 28. We learn from Corſica, that an Half Galley of the Rebels, commanded by Capt. Noel Mannucci, and carrying Six Mariners, has come to ſubmit herſelf voluntarily to the Republick in the Port of Bonifacio. The Count de Marbeuf, General of the French Troops in the Iſland, and Paſcal Paoli, the Chief of the Rebels, are to have a Conference next Month: It is thought that the Subject of a firm and durable Peace, under the Guaranty of France, between the Corſicans and the Republick, will then be debated.

Cadiz (a City and Port Town in Spain) Oct. 1. We have received Advice, that a Courier is arrived at Ceuta from the King of Morocco, with a Letter from that Prince to his Majeſty, relative, as it is ſaid, to a Negotiation of Peace between Spain and the Kingdom of Morocco. This Letter was ſent to the Sieur Oſſorio, Governor of Ceuta, to forward, and he accordingly ſent an Expreſs immediately with it to Court.

LONDON.

Sept. 26. A remarkable inſtance of conſtancy and ſecrecy has lately happened: A worthy gentleman at Hammerſmith, was married to a lady ſixteen years ſince, and has had ſeveral children by her during that time, without the marriage being known to any body but themſelves, on account of a rich uncle, who died a few days ago, and left him 30,000 l. who would have diſinherited him, had he married contrary to his will. He has now brought her to his houſe, and declared his marriage, and they now live in all the mutual affection that becomes a married ſtate, to the great pleaſure of all his acquaintance.

A ſhip from Bourdeaux, bound to Stettin, Daniel Stouhas, Maſter, reported in the Sound, that his veſſel was boarded near Pavenſea, in the Britiſh Channel, by Engliſh pirates, who robbed the ſhip of 20 caſks of coffee, and other merchandize, and very much abuſed the captain and crew.

Letters from Cadiz of the 2d inſtant adviſe, that the Cargo of the St. de Luz, which was burnt at Vera Cruz, five days after ſhe arrived there, conſiſted of 10,000 ſmall caſks of wine and brandy, and about 10,000 palms of meaſured goods. She was fortunately ſcuttled and ſunk in time, otherwiſe the whole fleet would have been burnt. Four thouſand caſks of brandy have been ſaved.

They write from Liſbon, that an order has been diſpatched to his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's Governors in South America, to prohibit the future ſale or importation of the Pope's Bulls, indulgences, &c. in any of the Portugueſe ſettlements in Brazil; in which the Jeſuits had long carried on a conſiderable traffic.

Oct. 10. We are informed from Newmarket, that a gentleman of the turf won there yeſterday ſe'nnight 9000 guineas, on the match between the Marquis of Rockingham's Malton, and Lord Bolingbroke's Gimcrack.

Letters from Warſaw, of the 14th ult. ſay, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia hath written a letter to the King of Poland; in which her Imperial Majeſty renews the Inſtances which ſhe had before made, for the maintenance of the privileges granted formerly to the Diſſenters, particularly to thoſe who uſe the Greek rites.

Oct. 12. Yeſterday, as her Majeſty was returning from St. James's to the Queen's Palace, a poor woman followed the coach, looking in very earneſtly, which attracted her Majeſty's notice, and as ſoon as ſhe got in, a perſon was diſpatched to the woman, in order to know what ſhe wanted; when ſhe informed the Gentleman, that her huſband had been killed at the battle of Minden; that ſhe had ſeveral children unprovided for, and had not eat any thing for 48 hours: This melancholy ſtory being made known, her Majeſty very generouſly ſent the poor creature eight guineas.

Letters from Poland of the 21ſt ult. adviſe, that two noblemen of the Reformed Religion, poſſeſſed of Eſtates in that Country, have lately delivered a Petition to his Poliſh Majeſty and the Biſhops, in the name and behalf of all the Proteſtants in that Kingdom; humbly praying, that they may be reinſtated in their antient Privileges, and the free Exerciſe of their religion; and to be allowed the enjoyment of places of honour and offices under the Crown, in like manner as their predeceſſors enjoyed in the reigns of the Kings Caſſimer, Uladiſlaus, Sigiſmund, and other worthy Princes, who always found the diſſenters very loyal ſubjects.

His Excellency Hamet Agag Joya Afandy, Embaſſador from Tripoli, has brought, as a preſent for his Majeſty, the following curioſities, viz. a collection of very ancient and curious Arabian manuſcripts, twelve horſes, ſix lions, two tygers, four oſtriches one eagle, a curious ſaddle, &c.

A draught from the Royal Regiment of Artillery is ordered to embark the beginning of next week for Gibraltar.

Oct. 17. It is ſaid the ſupplies neceſſary for the enſuing year will not exceed one million ſterling, and that the whole will be furniſhed, on very advantageous terms, by the Bank of England.

Oct. 19. We hear the great Scottiſh Thane is gone viſiting Northward, to wheedle 35,000 l. a Year, Engliſh, more into his Family, in the Shape of a Young Lady.

Extract of a Letter from Wincheſter, Oct. 16.

"About a Month ſince, a Serjeant belonging to the 14th Regiment of Foot, now lying in this City, was found drunk upon Guard; and being tried by a Court Martial, was ſentenced to be reduced to a private Man, and to receive 200 Laſhes. Next Field-day the Priſoner was brought out to receive his Whipping, which was executed with uncommon Severity. Amongſt other unuſual Aggravations of the Puniſhment, the Drummers were ordered to ſtrip, to ſtay near a Minute between every Stroke, and inſtead of twenty-five, to give only ten laſhes apiece. When 190 Cuts had been adminiſtered in this Manner, the Regimental Surgeon, who ſtood by, declared, that if the Man received the Remainder, it would be impoſſible for him to ſurvive his Puniſhment; accordingly he was unlooſed from the Halberts, and carried back to the Guard-houſe; where having languiſhed a few Days in great Agonies, his Back began to mortify; and the Mortification ſoon reaching his Kidnies, on Friday laſt he died delirious. The Coroners of the City of Wincheſter interpoſing on this Occaſion, an Inqueſt was taken upon the Body of the Deceaſed; when the Jury brought in their Verdict, Wilful Murder againſt a Captain who commanded at the Puniſhment; and he was immediately committed to Wincheſter Goal, in order to take his Trial at the next Seſſions."

It is ſaid, that the Officer who was preſent when the Soldier was lately flogged to Death, and gave the Order for his being whipped, is taken into Cuſtody, and committed to Goal: 50,000 l. Bail have been refuſed, it being ſaid the Jury have brought in their Verdict, Wilful Murder.

Some Letters from Paris mention, that the Chevalier Buſſy was ſoon to ſet out for London, charged with a Commiſſion to the Engliſh Miniſtry, thought to be relating to the Canada Bills.

We are informed, that the Scheme ſaid to be under Conſideration of the Miniſtry for peopling our new Colonies, regards the ſettling a large Tract of Land on the Weſtern Shore of the River Miſſiſippi, from its Entrance into the Gulph of Mexico to Fort Ilinois, which will prevent the Spaniards or French from influencing the Indian Nations againſt the Britiſh Intereſt in that Part of the World.

Lord Clive was very near being loſt on his going aſhore at the Cape of Good Hope, in his Paſſage to Bengal, the Boat being drove out to Sea by Streſs of Weather, and his Lordſhip was forced himſelf to aſſiſt in rowing; but they at length, with great Difficulty, made one of the little Iſlands that are off the above Settlement.

Oct. 24. Our Letters from Leghorn treat the Report of an approaching Accommodation between the Corſicans and Genoeſe as, at leaſt, impracticable, if not deſtitute of Foundation. They obſerve very juſtly, that the ſmall Extent of Corſica will not permit two Nations at ſuch mortal Enmity with each other to continue long in a ſtate of Tranquility.

From Berlin we learn, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has introduced this Summer no leſs than ſeventeen different Manufactures in the New Marche of Brandenburgh.

It is reported, that as ſoon as the Parliament meets, ſome conſiderable Alterations will be made in the American Stamp-Duty.

A large Aſſortment of Mercantile Goods, proper for the Spaniſh Main, is now getting ready to be ſhipped off for Penſacola and Florida.

It is now reported, that the Parliament, ſoon after their next Meeting, will be diſſolved, after granting the Supplies for the enſuing Year; and that Writs will then be iſſued out for a general Election.

We hear that the Land Tax for the next Year will be continued at four Shillings in the Pound.

It is reported, that not only 800,000l. of the Navy Four per Cents. will be paid off at Chriſtmas, but alſo that a further Sum will be diſcharged during the Courſe of next Year.

The following ſingular Affair, we are aſſured by a Correſpondent, is Fact, and lately occurred about thirty-five Miles Weſt of this City. An old Gentleman, formerly a conſiderable Trader in the Center of this Metropolis, but who had retired for ſome Years paſt, generouſly left a profitable Trade, with the Aid of a conſiderable Part of his Capital, to his three Servants, whom our Correſpondent calls Eo, Meo, and Reo. He imagined this Triumvirate (though in no Degree related to him) had formed large Expectations from his Death; his Intentions were kind towards them, but he had a great Deſire to make a Trial how far they were deſerving his Favour. To prove this, he made a Will, took to his Bed, and ordered his Houſe-keeper (who was intirely in his Confidence) to write to his old Servants, firſt that he was very ill, and by the next Poſt that he was dead. Down they came in a Poſt-Chaiſe, and Four, but with different Feelings; Eo and Meo could not conceal the joy of their Hearts, which ſhone through the affected Sorrow of their Countenances; poor Reo loved his old Maſter, and felt what his Companions counterfeited. The Houſe-keeper met them with Tears in her Eyes (for Women when they liſt can cry) and as ſhe imagined they would chooſe to ſee the Will, before they wept over the Corpſe, produced it to them. There they found Four Thouſand Pounds given Eo, Two Thouſand to Meo, and to poor Reo nothing at all. Now for the Effect: Eo fell into a violent Paſſion, and ſaid, "You are to obſerve, he has uſed me very ill, in not giving me three Times as much, and in Fact I won't go into Mourning for him." Meo ſaid, "I do not think myſelf at all obliged to him, I deſerved a great deal more." Poor Reo ſighed; "We had none of us any Right to a Shilling, ſaid he; in his Life time he was very good to us all, but one Thouſand Pounds would have made me quite happy." The ſuppoſed Corpſe had heard enough, out he jumped from a Cloſet, tweaked Eo by the Noſe, kicked Meo's Breech, and, with the Aſſiſtance of his Houſe-keeper, cuffed them both out of the Houſe; then caught Reo in his Arms, and ſaid, "My Boy, though deſerveſt, and ſhall have Encouragement; thoſe fawning Sycophants ought to be reſtored to the primitive Nothing from which I raiſed them; but Men of their Diſpoſition are ſure to be miſerable in every Station: Thou haſt a good Heart, and ſhall find I have a liberal Hand." The honeſt old Man made good his Words, by an immediate abſolute Preſent of Ten Thouſand Pounds.

We hear the Grant of a conſiderable Tract of Land, in Weſt Florida, is now making out for the Right Hon. Adam Gordon, who propoſes to cultivate it at his own Expence.

A Quantity of Pearl-Aſhes, the Manufacture of Minorca, has this Week been imported from the Streights; eſteemed, by good Judges, little inferior to what we bring at ſo much Expence from Trieſt.

It is ſaid that a Bill, calculated for the naturalizing Foreigners in the Britiſh American Colonies, is under Conſideration.

It is ſaid, a Patriotic Member of an auguſt Aſſembly, intends to move, that in future Proſecutions on the Part of the Crown, ſuch Verdicts as are founded on preſumptive, not poſitive, Evidence, may be declared null and void.

It is ſaid, that the Delay of his Grace the Duke of Richmond's Journey to Paris, is owing to the French Miniſtry having declined giving a categorical Anſwer to a plain Queſtion lately put by our Court.

It is ſaid, that the Practice of flogging Soldiers is to be laid aſide, except in extraordinary criminal Caſes, and ſome other Puniſhment, either by hard Duty, Impriſonment, &c. ſubſtituted in its Stead. In the Royal Navy few Offences, below the Degree of Capital Ones, are puniſhed with more than four Dozen Laſhes.

We are told, that ſuch a Change of the Military Governments in North-America, including alſo the High Courts of Admiralty, is ſoon likely to be effected, as will render the future Adminiſtration of the Britiſh Colonies more agreeable to our Fellow Subjects on that Continent.

We hear the purſers of ſome capital ſhips of War have laſt week indented at the victualling-office for ſix months proviſions and ſtores; from whence it is conjectured, ſome expedition of length is upon the carpet.

We hear the government have contracted for a very large quantity of gunpowder.

The large contracts made by the officers belonging to the navy-office in time of peace, are talked of in many different ways, at the weſt end of the town.

Yeſterday morning his grace the duke of Richmond ſet out from his Houſe at Privy-Garden, Whitehall, for France. It is ſaid his grace will viſit Dunkirk in his way, in order to ſee that the fortifications of that place are entiredy demoliſhed, before he goes to Paris.

Friday laſt his excellency the Portugueſe ambaſſador received diſpatches of importance from Liſbon; ſince which it is reported, that ſome Engliſh men of war will be ſpeedily ſent out on an expedition to the coaſt of Africa.

His majeſty's ſhip Phœnix is arrived at Dover, from Cadiz, with 900,000 pieces of eight on board, on account of our Merchants.

The captain in the 14th regiment was, by Habeas Corpus, brought from Wincheſter goal laſt Tueſday, and, after proper and moſt minute examinations, admitted to bail by lord chief juſtice Mansfield.

DUBLIN-CASTLE, October 22.

THIS Day the Parliament having met, according to the Prorogation, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither, his Excellency made the following Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM honoured with his Majeſty's Commands to meet you in Parliament, and embrace, with ſingular Satisfaction, this Opportunity in concurring with you in promoting his Majeſty's moſt gracious and cordial Intentions for the Proſperity of his Kingdom of Ireland.

Long and perſonal Experience have raiſed in my Mind the moſt honourable Sentiments of your Zeal and Affection for his Majeſty's Service, and of your ſerious Attention to the Welfare of your Country; and conſcious that theſe will be the ſole Objects of my Conduct, I reſt aſſured, that this Seſſion of Parliament will be eminently diſtinguiſhed by our laudable Emulation, how beſt to be informed of the Means, and moſt effectually to carry them into Execution. This will prove the moſt acceptable Service to his Majeſty; and Unanimity in your Proceedings beſt expreſs your Senſe of the Happineſs enjoyed under the Government you are ſupporting, and your Gratitude for his Majeſty's paternal Care and Protection of his People.

In this Light his Majeſty has moſt graciouſly accepted, and highly approved, of your paſt Conduct, and by your Perſeverance in theſe Principles, the future Felicity of this Kingdom will be eſtabliſhed.

Intereſted as we are in the domeſtic Happineſs of our moſt amiable Sovereign, and the Stability of His moſt illuſtrious Houſe, you will receive with Pleaſure the Information of the Increaſe of his Royal Family, by the auſpicious Birth of another Prince deſcended from Him.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Officers to prepare the ſeveral Accounts and Eſtimates to be laid before you, and doubt not but you will find that your Supplies have been properly applied to the public Services: His Majeſty is well pleaſed, that thoſe Services have been anſwered without making Uſe of the confidential Credit, which his Majeſty conſidered as your wiſe Precaution againſt Caſes of Neceſſity.

As I have nothing in Command to aſk, but the uſual Supplies, I am confident you will eſteem it your Duty and Intereſt, that his Majeſty's Eſtabliſhments be ſupported with Honour.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Times of Peace are the Seaſons to deliberate on the Means to render the natural Advantages of this Country moſt beneficial to the Inhabitants, and to increaſe national Wealth, by the Employment of the People. Policy directs, where the Country admits of it, the Choice of ſome principal Object of Induſtry, as the Staple of Commerce. The Linen Manufacture, in its ſeveral Branches, is evidently the Object in Ireland. The Produce ſhews its Conſequence: Your Care will be to aſſiſt the Progreſs, and by prudent Laws to guard againſt Frauds, which prevent the Conſumption, and will deſtroy the Credit of this Commodity at foreign Markets. It would be highly pleaſing to me, were my Adminiſtration marked by any uſeful Services to this moſt valuable Trade.

When our Thoughts are turned to promote Induſtry in the People, we ſhould remember how neceſſary religious Principles and virtuous Education are to obtain that End. The Charter-Schools were firſt inſtituted for thoſe Purpoſes. You have repeatedly given them Parliamentary Aſſiſtance; your Experience therefore of their Utility will induce you to continue them under your Protection: Other Particulars muſt be left to your Wiſdom, with this Aſſurance, that Duty and the warmeſt Zeal will ever engage my vigilant Attention to prevent what may tend to the Prejudice, and to forward every Meaſure for the Peace, Safety and Proſperity of Ireland.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

To the PRINTERS.

AMIDST the Multiplicity of excellent Pieces which your Preſs has handed to the Publick, I do not recollect that any great Notice has been taken of one very popular Argument, which has been much inſiſted on by the miniſterial Writers, to juſtify the preſent hard Treatment, the Colonies ſo unanimouſly and juſtly complain of. This is, that as Great-Britain has expended large Sums to preſerve us from Deſtruction, it is highly fit and reaſonable ſhe ſhould be reimburſed the Expence contracted on our Account. Mighty plauſible this, no Doubt, but at the ſame time moſt wretchedly fallacious. It may be demanded of theſe Reaſoners, whether Great-Britain was not ſecuring her own Exiſtence by the Expence incurred (if they will have it ſo) on our Behalf. No one can conteſt that her Grandeur, if not her very Being, depends on theſe Colonies continuing ſubject to her Dominion. And it is, I think, very evident that ſhe was as much intereſted in every Battle fought in America, as if it had been fought on Hounſlow Heath. It is true, the Conſequences were more remote than they would have been on that Suppoſition, but not the leſs certain, or the leſs fatal. Beſides, did not theſe Colonies do their utmoſt, nay, did they not exert themſelves beyond their Ability in the common Cauſe? If ſo, and we did every Thing we had Power to do, ſhall we be puniſhed for not doing what it was impoſſible we ſhould perform?

If any one doubts the Importance and Value of the Colonies to Great-Britain, I would beg Leave to recommend the following Extract from the ingenious Mr. Poſtlethwayt, who, with regard to the very great Benefit reſulting from the Colonies, obſerves, "That in order to ſet the Affair in a true Light, it ſhould be conſidered what the Condition of the Kingdom was before we had any Plantations, and this certainly was very low and deſpicable. In the victorious Reign of Edward the 3d, there was a Balance of Trade ſtruck, and delivered into the Exchequer, by which it appeared, that the Exports of one Year exceeded the Imports by £255,224 13s and 8d. which for that Time was a large Sum. At the Time Queen Elizabeth entered upon the Government, the Cuſtoms procured £36000 a Year. At the Reſtoration they were lett to Farm for £400,000, and produced conſiderably above double that Sum before the Revolution.

"The People of London, before we had any Plantations, and but very little Trade, were computed at about 100,000. At the Death of Queen Elizabeth they were increaſed to 150,000, and are now (1755) about ſix Times that Number. In thoſe Days, we had not only our Naval Stores, but our Ships from our Neighbours. Germany furniſhed us with all Things made of Metal, even to Nails; Wine, Paper, Linen, and a Thouſand other Things, came from France. Portugal furniſhed us with Sugar; and all the Products of America were poured into us from Spain. In ſhort, the legal Intereſt of Money was 12 per Cent. and the common Price of our Lands ten or twelve Years Purchaſe. We may add, that our Manufactures were few, and thoſe but indifferent, the Number of Engliſh Merchants very ſmall, and the whole Shipping of the Nation much inferior to what now belongs to the Northern Colonies only."

Mr. Poſtlethwayt next examines the Condition of the Kingdom ſince Colonies and Plantations have been eſtabliſhed, which he aſſerts is altered for the better, to a Degree almoſt beyond Credibility. Our Manufactures are prodigiouſly increaſed, chiefly by the Demand for them in the Plantations, where they at leaſt take off one Half, and ſupply us with many valuable Commodities for Exportation, which is as great Emolument to the Mother Kingdom, as to the Plantations themſelves.

"Inſtead alſo of taking off the Quantities of foreign Commodities from other Nations, that we were wont to do, we actually, by Means of our Plantations, export theſe very Goods, and ſometimes to the very ſame Nations, from whence we formerly imported them: Sugar, Rum, Tobacco, are the Sources of private Wealth, and public Revenue, which would have proved ſo many Drains to impoveriſh us, had they not been raiſed in our Colonies. It is now no longer in the Power of the Ruſſians to make us pay what they pleaſe for Hemp and Flax. The Swedes cannot, as they have heretofore done, compel us to pay their own Price, and that too, in ready Money, for Pitch and Tar; nor would it be in their Power to diſtreſs us, ſhould they attempt it, by raiſing the Price of Copper and Iron. Logwood, and other dying Woods, are ſunk 75 per Cent. Indigo, and other Materials for dying, are in our own Power, and at moderate Prices. In fine, the Advantages are infinite that redound to us from our American Empire; where we have at leaſt a Million of Britiſh Subjects, and between 1500 and 2000 Sail of Shipping conſtantly employed. Such have been the Fruits, ſuch is the Condition of our Plantations; and let any Man doubt of the Benefits reſulting from them to this Nation, if he can.

"When our Colonies were in their Infancy, they were ſome Burden to this Nation; and this muſt ever be the Caſe of all Plantations at their firſt Settlement. But the National Benefit has proved ſo unſpeakably greater, when compared with the firſt Expence, or any other ſince to protect them, that it bears no Manner of Proportion, and is almoſt beyond the Power of Computation. Paſt Experience therefore ſhews, how impolitic it is to deſert infant Colonies, whoſe eſtabliſhment has been undertaken on well grounded Motives, for the Sake of a few Thouſand Pounds beyond what might be expected, when they are likely to repay their Mother Country in a ten-fold Degree."

Mr. Poſtlethwayt is miſtaken here, as the Expence of moſt of the Colonies were borne wholly by the firſt Planters.

Upon this View of Things, muſt we not determine ourſelves under infinite Obligations to Great-Britain, for the Aid and Aſſiſtance ſhe ſo kindly afforded theſe Colonies, when ſurrounded by their French and Indian Enemies? Is it not the higheſt Ingratitude, to refuſe to ſacrifice the moſt invaluable Rights and Privileges, at the Call of thoſe, who ſo generouſly took up Arms in our Defence? So generouſly, I ſay, as no poſſible Advantage could accrue to themſelves. Amazing Generoſity! diſintereſted Friendſhip! which theſe degenerate Days can ſcarcely parallel. Let us no longer refuſe to ſubmit to the Stamp-Act, no longer grumble at what is uſually ſtiled the Sugar-Act, ſuch Refuſal, and ſuch Diſcontent, being totally repugnant to that grateful Spirit, by which it ſurely becomes us to be animated towards our tender Mother Country.

But to be ſerious. If Great-Britain reaps ſuch immenſe Advantages from the Colonies, why are we ſo often told, that the late War was undertaken ſolely on our Account? Can this be realized?

------- Credat Judæus Apella;
Non Ego.

What becomes of the Charge of Ingratitude which the Miniſterial Writers are ſo very fond of exhibiting againſt us? This Charge might certainly be urged with a much better Grace by the Coloniſts; ſince though it is allowed that the War might be undertaken in Part from a Concern for the Colonies (I hope this will be thought a generous Conceſſion) yet if the Colonies exerted themſelves to the utmoſt in the common Cauſe, what muſt be thought of the preſent oppreſſive Meaſures, when they had before been of ſuch very great Service to the Nation, and had contributed ſo largely to her Grandeur and Opulence? This to be ſure is like the Currency of the Kindom it comes from, true Sterling Gratitude. According to theſe Meaſures, it ſhould ſeem, that whoever does another a Favour, by which he promotes his own Intereſt more than his Neighbour's, has nevertheleſs, ever after, a Right to deprive him of his Liberty, Property, and every Convenience and Comfort of Life. Moſt admirable Doctrine this! not more abſurd, however, than are thoſe Arguments, by which the Vindication of a juſtly deteſted Act is attempted.

Your humble Servant, A. B.

NEW-YORK, January 2.

The Stamps, we hear, are by a Military Power forced upon the Inhabitants of Canada, Nova-Scotia, and the new conquered Settlements in America, as alſo upon the Iſlands where a ſufficient Military Force is maintained to enſlave the Inhabitants, viz. Jamaica, the Grenades, Barbados and Antigua; and by the ſame Means it may be enforced upon all America, when the Military Power becomes ſuperior to that of the united Colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South-Carolina, and Georgia, as well as ſeveral of the Iſlands, which will never ſubmit to it, ſo long as they have the Power of Reſiſtance.

We hear that the ſevere Weather will ſoon force the Ships of War into the Docks, when they will no longer be able to act as Enemies to the Trade of this Place.

To the PRINTER.

SIR, New-York, December 29, 1765.

MANY of your Readers ſeem greatly alarmed at the Port being in a Manner ſhut up: I own there ſeems to be a great Inconſiſtency in the Meaſure, that the Reſtriction outwards ſhould be confined only to this Port, while Veſſels from other Ports go out, and come here unmoleſted. But ſuppoſing there is a ſecret Cauſe for it, I do not think we have any Reaſon to be diſheartened; for if the Matter is maturely weighed, we ſhall find that in the End we ſhall be Gainers, and that the Loſs will ultimately, if not immediately, fall upon Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt-Indies. It is true, we have been Gainers by the Weſt-India Trade, but have they not gained much more by the Trade with us? They have depended upon us for their daily Bread, and by this have been enabled to turn their whole Labour towards raiſing Sugars, and other valuable Articles. And further, by this Trade we have been allured to carry on a ruinous Trade to Britain; for if it had not been for the Money and Bills this brought us in, Britain would never have ſupplied us with all Kinds of Manufactures, which we ſhould otherwiſe long before now have made among ourſelves; and as we have ſeveral valuable Commodities, we ſhould undoubtedly have been poſſeſſed of a large Stock of Specie, which every Body knows there is now a Call for, faſter than we can get it. I muſt own, I am heartily concerned that Ireland muſt be a Sufferer on this Occaſion; they have been neither inſtrumental in the Sugar-Act, nor Stamp-Act, and the Detention of the Flax-Seed will be a great Prejudice to them, and them only; for it is unqueſtionable that it was bought up on Commiſſion, and if detained, the Loſs will fall at Home. The ſame Anſwer is to be given about the Grain bought up or ſhipped; it is well known to be by Orders from Home, and if it ſhould remain here now, it will be ſold out at a cheaper Rate to our increaſing Manufacturers.

And here I might expatiate on the ſuperior Advantages our Trade to Britain is to them, but it has already been ſo well illuſtrated, that I can add nothing to it: And ſhall only put my Countrymen in Mind, and hope they will ſeriouſly reflect on the dependent State they muſt ever be in, if they do not engage in, or encourage Manufactories; Proviſions, Materials, and Labour are daily growing cheaper; we have many Advantages over the Countries that now ſupply us with many Articles, we only want the Habit, which if we happily acquire, we ſhall laugh at their Blunder in ſhutting up the Port, and in vain may they invite us to renew a Trade that we have long groaned under, and found ſo diſadvantageous to us. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

COLBERT.

To the PRINTER.

AS the New-Year is begun, common Prudence requires that we ſhould take a Review of the Old, which is now gone for ever. Some of the antient Philoſophers adviſed, that ſuch a Review ſhould be taken at the Concluſion of every Day, in order to ſatisfy ourſelves of the real Tendency of the Courſe we were in; that if we were advancing in the Way of Happineſs, we might purſue it with freſh Vigour, and elevated Hopes; but if in the contrary Road, might diſcover our Danger, before we had gone too far to recede. This Advice would be of inconceivable Advantage to every one that would follow it: But if it is neceſſary, every Day to take a Review of our Conduct, how much more does it concern us, not to let a Year ſlip away without it? In a ſingle Day, though our Progreſs may be hardly perceptible; yet in the Courſe of a Year, in the Paths of Virtue or Vice, we may find ourſelves at an amazing Diſtance from our former Station. It is an important Inquiry for every Man to make---What Good or Evil have I done this laſt Year? Have I enlightened the Underſtanding of the Ignorant or Erroneous? Have I, by Advice or Example, reclaimed the Vicious, or ſtrengthened the Weak? Have I relieved the Neceſſitous, or by my Aſſiſtance prevented the Diſtreſs and Ruin of the Honeſt and Induſtrious? Am I more benevolent, and ſtrongly inclined to promote the Good of Mankind, than I was the laſt Year? Am I more wiſe and prudent, more regular in my Conduct? Are my Paſſions more obedient to the Dictates of my Reaſon? Or is it with me, the Reverſe of all theſe? Am I more hardened in Vice? Have I deceived and led aſtray the Ignorant? Have I ſeduced or betrayed the Innocent to Vice and Ruin? Have I had an unrelenting Heart, and ſhut up my Bowels of Compaſſion from the Diſtreſſed, whom it was in my Power to relieve? Have I taken Advantage of the Neceſſitous, and unjuſtly increaſed that Diſtreſs which I had it in my Power to remove; or have I been the Cauſe of that Ruin, which it was my Duty to prevent? I am one Year nearer to the Grave! Where am I going?

It is neceſſary for us alſo to review the State of our public Affairs. Solomon tells us, that Righteouſneſs exalts a Nation, but Sin is the Deſtruction of any People. Experience has a Thouſand Times confirmed the Truth of his Words. Of all the great Kingdoms and Empires, now in Ruins, that have been famous in the World, the Wickedneſs of the Inhabitants has been the manifeſt Cauſe of their Deſtruction. The ſame Cauſes will ever produce the ſame Effects.----No Nation was ever deſtroyed, but by the Wickedneſs of its Inhabitants.

Though this World is not the proper Place for the final Reward or Puniſhment of Individuals, yet it is ſo of Nations; for as ſuch, in this World only, they have any Exiſtence; and at this Day the Happineſs of a Nation depends as much upon the Character of the Individuals that compoſe it, as it did in the Times of the Kings of Iſrael and Judah.

If we act faithfully and honeſtly towards one another, each placing his Hopes of the ſecure Enjoyment of his own Rights, on the Preſervation of thoſe of others, we ſhall be too powerful for any Combination that can be formed againſt us. Beſides, we ſhall have Juſtice and God on our Side. But if we are ripe for Deſtruction, and have not Virtue and Reſolution left among us ſufficient to cauſe us to exert ourſelves for the Preſervation of thoſe Rights he has made our natural Inheritance, it will be to ourſelves alone we ſhall owe our Ruin. To the Treachery or Folly of thoſe we have intruſted with Power, and Offices of Importance.

We have lately ſuſtained the moſt violent Attack that has ever been made upon Britiſh Liberty. We have ſeen the moſt deep laid Contrivance unfolded, that was ever formed to deprive us of it. We have hitherto withſtood the united Efforts of Force and Cunning. Though diſhonoured, injured and oppreſſed, we are ſtill free. The cloſing Year has left us in Poſſeſſion of that invaluable Bleſſing FREEDOM. The new Year begins, and we ſtill poſſeſs it. Oh my Countrymen! let not this be the Year that will brand the preſent Generation with Infamy to all ſucceeding Ages. The Year when Britiſh Liberty, when our natural Rights were baſely given up, and loſt to Poſterity. Oh reſolve, I beſeech you, unanimouſly reſolve to maintain your Rights to the laſt Extremity. Every Thing dear to us depends upon our Firmneſs and Unanimity. For my own Part, I have endeavoured, and will endeavour, to diſcharge my Duty faithfully; I have ſincerely delivered my Opinion, I have told you nothing but what, on Occaſion, I would avow before the King and Parliament, and the higheſt Tribunal on Earth; nothing but what is conſiſtent with the Duty of a faithful Subject, who has often taken the Oaths of Allegiance to his Majeſty, who is ſolicitous for the Proſperity and Glory of the Engliſh Nation, and the Maintenance of the Dignity, and juſt Rights of the Engliſh Parliament.

I would now addreſs myſelf to you, Gentlemen, in high Offices of Government, whoſe Intereſts, whoſe Poſterity are involved in the Welfare of the State; and who are infinitely more concerned to preſerve the Britiſh Conſtitution, than any Thing that may depend upon the Favour of a Miniſter.---But this I muſt defer to ſome other Occaſion.

FREEMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.

On Monday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province met here.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, November 30, 1765.

"Ere this can reach you, you will have learnt that the Officers under the Stamp Act, in this Province, have declined the Execution of their Offices, till the Determination from Home ſhall be known; and of Conſequence our Port, all Courts, and publick Offices, have been ſhut ſince the Firſt Inſtant, with an Appearance of their remaining ſo, till the Act ſhall be enforced or repealed. The Stamp Papers for this Province are lodged in Fort Johnſon, and though the Suſpenſion has now laſted almoſt a Month, there has been no Application for any of them, notwithſtanding our Port ſwarms with Shipping, and more are arriving almoſt every Hour; nor do we believe that any Man here will be hardy enough to apply for a Stamp Paper, or Clearance, of any Kind, while our Situation continues; the latter, if we miſtake not, was aſked for, and refuſed, for which no Man blames our Lieutenant Governor or Collector.----We are in hourly Expectation of intereſting News from Georgia, whither the ſtamped Papers were ſent, three or four Days ago, in the Speedwell Sloop of War. The Inhabitants are determined not to receive them; and we hear the Governor, with the Aid of the Military Force, is determined to force them to it; ſo that ſomething ſerious ſeems likely to happen in that Quarter.----The prevailing Sentiment here is, that a total Stop to remitting to Great Britain, will greatly avail us, in getting Relief from the Stamp-Act; and from this Principle no Application will, we believe, be made to the Office to clear out Veſſels."

By a Gentleman from New-York, we learn, that the Port there is now open, the Men of War no longer detaining the Veſſels, on Account of being cleared out without Stamp Paper.

On Friday laſt departed this Life, in the 53d Year of his Age, HENRY HARRISON, Eſq; in whom his Family have loſt one of the beſt of Parents and Huſbands, and the Public one of its moſt uſeful Members. He was an Alderman of this City, had filled the Office of MAYOR, was a Manager of the Public Hoſpital, and one of the Veſtrymen of Chriſt-Church, &c. in all which public Characters, as well as in the numerous private ARBITRATIONS, wherein he was employed, he acquitted himſelf with ſtedfaſt Integrity, Firmneſs, and Application to Buſineſs.

In a long and ſevere Illneſs, wherewith he was viſited, and particularly in his laſt Hours, he ſhewed the utmoſt FORTITUDE, and RESIGNATION, which he was not aſhamed to confeſs, he derived from his ſincere Belief in the Truth and Efficacy of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

In order to ſet an Example of that OECONOMY, neceſſary in the preſent diſtreſſed Situation of our Affairs, his Family were prevailed on to bury him in the NEW MODE; his Pall ſupported by ſix Gentlemen (who had been his particular Friends) WITHOUT MOURNING; and attended to the Grave, on Sunday Evening laſt, by moſt of the principal Inhabitants of this City.

Since our laſt we have had very ſevere Weather, rather colder, it is thought, than any the laſt Winter, and our River has been quite faſt ſince Friday laſt----Some Veſſels, that were at Reedy-Iſland, weighed on Friday Morning, and, we hope, have got out to Sea---But the Brig Peggy, Captain Lyle, for Antigua; the Brig Venus, Captain Belford, to Limerick; and the Snow Elton, Captain M'Cowan, to Newry, were catched in the Ice, in the Bite of New-Caſtle, where, we hear, they are hauled aſhore; and a Sloop is ſaid to be drove over on the Jerſey Side.---Captain Davidſon, from London, put into Darby Creek.

** CHURCH LOTTERY TICKETS to be ſold by DAVID HALL, at the New Printing-Office.

To be SOSD by
CORNELIA SMITH,
At her Houſe in Market ſtreet, on the Front of Mr. Joſeph Swift's Store,

MADEIRA, Fyall and Liſbon Wine, by the Quarter Caſk, Dozen, or leſſer Quantity. Likewiſe Chocolate by the Box or Dozen, and Bohea Tea. ¶ 5s. Tbetf.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1766.

AS the Partnerſhip of FRANKLIN and HALL, Printers, expires the Firſt Day of next Month; and as repeated Notices have been given to thoſe who are many Years in Arrear with them to pay, and no Regard has been had thereto; they are now obliged to acquaint ſuch, for the laſt Time, that if they do not diſcharge their reſpective Ballances by the Time mentioned, their Accounts muſt, and will, then be put into the proper Hands, in order to recover the Money.

They, at the ſame time, return their moſt hearty Thanks to their WORTHY CUSTOMERS, who have kindly and regularly paid them for their Labour.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1766.

AS it has hitherto been found very inconvenient for the Gentlemen in Virginia, Subſcribers to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, to tranſmit their Subſcriptions to this City, and that it would be better to have ſome Perſon or Perſons, in that Colony, authorized to receive the ſame; Notice is hereby given, that Meſſieurs HUNTER and GLASSELL, Merchants in Frederickſburgh, are appointed for that Purpoſe; and likewiſe to collect in the outſtanding Money for that Paper.----And it is thought proper likewiſe to give this futher Notice, that no Pennſylvania Gazettes will be ſent into Virginia from the Firſt of next Month, unleſs to thoſe who ſubſcribe afreſh with theſe Gentlemen, and pay them the Advance Money.

Chriſt-Church School-houſe, January 9, 1766.

To the BENEVOLENT, HUMANE and CHARITABLE.

WHereas a Report has been made to me of the truly deplorable and melancholy Circumſtances of ſome unhappy Debtors, and others now in Goal, deſtitute of Food and Raiment, pinched by the Inclemency of a moſt rigorous Seaſon, and conſequently ſubject to inexpreſſible Calamities; I am adviſed by ſome humane Gentlemen and Ladies, whoſe Ears their Cries have reached, to contribute as much as in my Power to alleviate ſuch deep Diſtreſs; in Conſequence of which, I propoſe iſſuing a Number of Tickets, by Way of public Evening, on Friday the 10th Inſtant, and another on Monday the 13th Inſtant, at Half a Dollar each Ticket. The Public may be aſſured of the ſtricteſt Oeconomy in procuring ſuch Neceſſaries as the unhappy Sufferers ſtand moſt in Need of. Tickets to be had of William Parr, Eſq; Mr. Stephen Carmick, Mr. Townſhend White, Joſeph Redman, Eſq; at the Bar of the Coffee-houſe, and at ſaid School. J. GARNER.

N. B. The public Evening as uſual at ſaid School, will be on Thurſday the 16th Inſtant. ¶

ST. PETER's, &c. CHURCH LOTTERY,

DRAWING BEGINS ON MONDAY, the 20th INSTANT.

THE Managers of this Lottery, on Account of the large Number of Tickets whereof it conſiſted, and the diſtant Reſidence of ſundry Perſons entruſted with the Sale of them, found it neceſſary to make uſe of the longeſt Time which the Act of Aſſembly would allow; but as the ſaid Act expires on the 15th of February next, and the DRAWING muſt be finiſhed before that Time; the Managers now give Notice, that they are rolling up the Numbers to be put in the WHEELS, and that Monday, the 20th of this Month, is fixed to begin the DRAWING, that the whole may be finiſhed within the Time preſcribed. Thoſe who are deſirous of promoting the good Purpoſes of this Lottery, are requeſted to be ſpeedy in taking out their Tickets.

N, B. Mr. John Ord will inſure Tickets in this Lottery.

Was found, a Ticket in the above Lottery; the Owner, by applying to D. Hall, at the New-Printing-Office, and proving his Property, may have it again.

The SCHEME.

1	of	£ 750	0	0	is	£ 750	0	0
1	of	375	0	0	is	375	0	0
4	of	187	10	0	are	750	0	0
4	of	93	15	0	are	375	0	0
5	of	75	0	0	are	375	0	0
16	of	56	5	0	are	900	0	0
30	of	37	10	0	are	1125	0	0
30	of	28	2	6	are	843	15	0
40	of	18	15	0	are	750	0	0
70	of	11	5	0	are	787	10	0
200	of	7	10	0	are	1500	0	0
140	of	5	12	6	are	787	10	0
200	of	3	15	0	are	750	0	0
1000	of	3	0	0	are	3000	0	0
3080	of	2	5	0	are	6930	0	0
					First drawn,	13	2	6
					Laſt drawn,	13	2	6
4821 Prizes.						£ 20025	0	0
8529 Blanks,								
13350 Tickets, at 30s. each,						£ 20025	0	0

In this Scheme there are not quite two Blanks to a Prize, notwithſtanding the ſeveral large Prizes contained in it, and the Deduction is but Fifteen per Centum, ſo that the whole is calculated in the moſt advantageous Manner poſſible for the Adventurers.

TO BE SOLD, by
MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
At his Houſe in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A NEAT aſſortment of Stoves, among which are the Cannon-Stoves, ſo generally preferred before any other Sort, as well for private Houſes and Stores, as for Meeting-Houſes, and other Publick Buildings.

JOHN BEALS, Net-maker,
Living in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

MAKES all Sorts of Nets, Seines, Flues, Troles, Caſting-nets, Nets for Horſes, Hoop-nets, Billiard table Pockets, Minnie-nets, Shooting-bags, &c. &c. 8

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Kingſeſs, Philadelphia County, on the 28th of December laſt, a luſty likely Negroe Man, named Ben, about 25 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured Great-Coat, with white Metal Buttons, a brown Jacket and Breeches, a white Linen Jacket, homeſpun Shirt, brown Yarn Stockings, half worn Shoes, and plain Steel Buckles: He can tell a plauſible Story, is well acquainted in Philadelphia, and is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted by ſome Negroes there. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

WILLIAM BOON.

N, B. All Maſters of Veſſels, and others, are forbid to carry him off, at their Peril. ⊕

RUN away, in the Night of the 27th of December, a Servant Man, named John Brooks, but has gone by the Names of James Brooks and John Weſton, this Country born, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, and has brown buſhy Hair; had on, when he went away, new Shoes, brown Yarn Hoſe, old Leather Breeches, Check Shirt, a red and white croſs-barred Jacket, old Great-Coat, and an old Felt Hat; he has been ſome Time in the Army, has got a Diſcharge with him, and is a ſlow-ſpoken Fellow. Whoever ſecures ſaid Fellow, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have 40 Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by GEORGE CULIN, in Cheſter Town, Cheſter County. ⊕

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Saliſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County, on the 20th of December laſt, a bay Horſe, with a Blaze in his Face, no other Marks to be ſeen. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. ⊖ JOHN DOUGLASS.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1766.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on Wedneſday Morning laſt, a French Negroe Man, named JOHN, a likely well-made black Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, pitted with the Small-pox, his Eyes ſmall, and Blood ſhot, remarkable good Teeth, and wide Mouth, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, walks upright, and is complaiſant: Had on, a good Caſtor Hat, Ozenbrigs Shirt, black Crape Cravat, brown Bearſkin Great-coat, Cloth upper Jacket, lined through with red ſtriped Linſey, with figured Braſs Buttons, a green Nap Sailor's Jacket, the Fore-parts lined with green Shalloon, the Back with Ozenbrigs, with Philadelphia Pattern Braſs Buttons, Leather Breeches, Yarn knit Stockings, good Shoes, and ſquare Steel Buckles. Took with him, a white Shirt, a Pair of Stockings, and a Leather Cap, lined with Fur. It is probable he may be found playing on his Fiddle, which he took with him. Whoever will bring him Home, or give Notice where he may be found, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward, from ENOCH STORY. Tbetf.

ON the Firſt of November laſt, Mr. John Allen, of Trenton, contracted a Debt with me the Subſcriber, of Twenty Pounds, for Security whereof he pledged with me a brown bay Stallion, and engaged to pay the Money and redeem the Horſe by the 27th of November laſt; which Engagement Mr. Allen has not yet performed, and the Horſe now, and ever ſince his being pledged as aforeſaid, has been at the Inn of Charles Jenkins, in Market-ſtreet, on Expences; and as it is poſſible an Accident may happen to the Horſe, I take this Method to acquaint Mr. Allen, that unleſs he comes before the 18th Inſtant, and pays me my Debt aforeſaid, with the Expences of keeping the Horſe, the ſame Horſe on that Day will be publickly ſold, for Payment of the ſame. This Method I would have avoided, had Mr. Allen been complaiſant enough to have anſwered my Requeſt to him by Letter, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid. JOSEPH MITCHELL.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.
A very large and freſh ſupply, juſt imported in the Prince George, Captain James Robinſon, from London, by
NATHANIEL TWEEDY, Druggiſt,
Near the Court-houſe, in Market ſtreet, with ſhop furniture, ſurgeons inſtruments, patient medicines, mortars and peſtles of all ſorts, medicine cheſts of all prices, &c. &c. &c. which he will diſpoſe of on the very loweſt terms; among which are,

ANTIMONY, ſalt petre, annodyne necklaces, ſuperfine Straſburgh ſnuff, rappee ditto, crucibles, juniper berries, aniſeed, cinnamon, mace, cloves, nutmegs, white wax, iſinglaſs, pearl barley, ſago, perfumery, ſweet oil in caſks, varniſhes of all kinds, Anderſon's, Hooper's and Lockyer's pills, Bateman's pectoral drops, Baron Schwanberg's liquid ſhell, Greenough's tinctures for the tooth-ach, and preſerving the teeth, Fraunce's female elixir, Britiſh oil, Boſtock's cordial, Daffy's elixir, eau de luce, Godfrey's cordial, hungary, lavender and honey waters, James's fever powder, Walker's jeſuits drops, Squire's grand elixir, Stoughton's elixir, genuine Turlington's balſam of life, ſpirits ſcurvy graſs, Banniſter's drops, balſam of health, pectoral balſam of honey, elixir bardana, tincture of golden rod, tincture of valerian, eſſence of water dock, capital inſtruments, ſilver mounted pocket inſtruments, plain ditto, pouches ditto, lancets, ſilver mounted lancet caſes, tooth drawers, caſes of ſcalpels, probe and ſtraight ſciſſars, ſplints, ſalvatories, peſſaries, with bandages, needles for the hair lip, trocars canules, abſceſs lancets, compleat ſetts cupping inſtruments, with pump, male and female cathetars, elaſtic ditto, ſilver cauſtic caſes, eye probes, biſtories, caſes, couching needles and apparatus, tooth files, gum lancets, compleat ſetts of Smellie's midwifery inſtruments, ſilver probes, ſpatulas and bolus knives.

ALL thoſe indebted to Rebecca Seaton, are deſired to make immediate Payment; and ſuch who have Accounts againſt her, are deſired to ſend them to John Reynell, or John Pemberton, Executors to her Will, that they may be paid; and alſo further requeſt, that thoſe indebted to Alexander Seaton, deceaſed, may make ſpeedy Payment; and ſuch who have Accounts againſt his Eſtate may ſend them in, that they may be adjuſted, the ſaid Rebecca having deviſed the Remainder of her Effects towards the Payment of her Huſband's Debts. ⊕

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Dutch Servant Woman, but came laſt from Scotland, about 29 Years of Age, goes by the Name of Henery Katy Swingos, but it is likely ſhe will alter her name; had on, when ſhe went away, a green Camblet Gown, a black Bonnet, good Shoes, and took with her a conſiderable Quantity of Linen, made up, beſides many other Clothes; ſhe is of a ſwarthy Complexion. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that her Maſter may have her again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN HARPER, in Front-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

RUN away from William Herring, in Southwark, oppoſite the Blue Bell, in Front-ſtreet, on the Fourth Inſtant, a Servant Girl, about 16 Years of Age, named Elizabeth Barnes: Had on, and took with her, two ſhort Gowns, one a Check, the other ſtriped Cotton, a black Petticoat, browniſh Cloak, and Mens Shoes. She is tender-eyed, pretty luſty, freſh coloured, and has brown Hair. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings her to her Maſter, if taken in Town, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings Reward; and if at any Diſtance from Town, Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM HERRING.

N. B. It is probable ſhe will change her Name and Clothes. ‡

Juſt Publiſhed, and Sold at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet (Price Nine-pence) the following Laws, viz.

AN Act to enable the Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaſter, in the County of Lancaſter, to raiſe Money on themſelves for ſupporting a Nightly Watch in the ſaid Borough, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.

An Act for the more eaſy Recovery of Legacies.

An Act to enable the Commiſſioners herein after named to ſettle the Account of the Managers, and to ſue for and recover, from ſeveral Perſons, ſuch Sums of Money as are now due and unpaid on Account of a Lottery, ſet up and drawn, for erecting a Bridge over Skippack Creek, in the County of Philadelphia; and to receive the voluntary Donations and Subſcriptions of the Inhabitants, towards the better perfecting the ſaid Bridge.

An Act to explain and amend a Supplement to an Act intituled, "An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors within the Province "of Pennſylvania."

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the New-Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, Price Two Shillings and Sixpence,

CONSIDERATIONS on the PROPRIETY of impoſing TAXES in the BRITISH COLONIES, for the Purpoſe of raiſing a REVENUE, by Act of PARLIAMENT.

"This Pamphlet is univerſally allowed, by the very beſt Judges, to be the moſt maſterly Performance, in Vindication of the Rights of the Colonies, and ſtating the Nature of that Juriſdiction which Great-Britain has over them, according to its Conſtitution, the Rules of Juſtice and Prudence, and the Relation ſubſiſting between them, that has appeared among all the numerous judicious Productions of the moſt able Writers that have exerted themſelves upon this alarming Occaſion. And as this Author has ſhewn himſelf to be perfectly acquainted with the Laws and Conſtitution of England, as well as the Rights of the Colonies, and has in the cleareſt Manner ſtated the Facts, and deduced his Concluſions from the moſt ſolid and unexceptionable Principles; it is not doubted but it will do great Service both in America and England, by clearing the moſt weighty Subject that ever the Nation had under Conſideration, of the Difficulties with which it was attended, and ſhewing both the People of England and America the Limits of their Rights."

To be SOLD at
OGDEN and HEWES's Store,
In Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

NEW-ENGLAND RUM, and SPERMACETI CANDLES.

A Servant Girl's Time to be diſpoſed of, who has near three Years to ſerve ſhe is very handy and active, ſuitable either for Town or Country, as ſhe can milk, waſh, bake, brew, &c. Her preſent Maſter has not employ for her, which occaſions her being ſold, and no other Reaſon. For further Particulars, enquire at the New Printing-Office. ∗

WILLIAM SYMONDS,
Has imported from London, Briſtol, and Liverpool,

A Large aſſortment of dry goods, which he is now ſelling at his houſe, the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite the Quaker Meeting-houſe, very cheap for ready money, and on uſual terms, at uſual credit. Alſo a neat aſſortment of broadcloths and trimmings, both wholeſale and retail.

MARY SYMONDS, Milliner,
Having divided the ſtock in trade, in the millinery buſineſs, with her ſiſter Ann Pearſon, has to ſell in the corner ſhop in ſaid houſe, for ready money only, a great variety of millinery and other goods, amongſt which are,

A Large aſſortment of Bath, Bruſſels, Mecklin, minionet, trawley and Hanover laces, joining lace, cockſcomb, purl and footings, blond and ſilver blond laces,

Cardinals, plain and figured modes for ditto, flowered ſattins, pealings, half and full ſattins of different colours, ducapes, mantuas, paduaſoys, tabbies, Engliſh damaſks, ſtriped luteſtrings, taffeties, ſarſnets, broad and narrow perſians, Barcelona handkerchiefs and neckcloths, bandanoe ſilk handkerchiefs, romal ſilk ditto, ſilk mitts, ſewing ſilks, ſilk hats and bonnets, ſilk purſes, Chineſe ſewing ſilk, ſilk velvets, mens ſilk ſtockings.

A great variety figured and plain ribbons, plain, flowered, ſtriped and ſpotted gauzes, ſilk gauzes, catgut and pariſnet, gauze caps and handkerchiefs, gauze ſuits, Italian ſtamped handkerchiefs, cap wires, ſkeleton wires, ſleeve knots and ſtomachers, tippets, ruffs, fillets, turbans, pampoons, breaſt flowers, toſſels, gimps, fringes, laces, garland trimmings, French and Engliſh white wax necklaces and ear-rings, ſilver ſpreaders, garnet and paſte ear-rings, garnet rings, gold wire ear-rings, boys black and blue velvet and ſattin caps, black and white oſtrich feathers for ditto, ermine for cloaks, muffs and tippets, a great variety India, ivory, bone and common fans, and fan mounts, dreſſed and undreſſed dolls, quilted and plain child-bed baſkets, white ſattin pincuſhions, ſwaiths and chimney lines, childrens white muſlin robes, childrens red and black Morocco ſhoes and pumps, women and childrens packthread and bone ſtays, a great aſſortment of gloves and mitts, worſted, cotton and thread ſtockings, womens and girls ſtuff ſhoes and clogs, quilted caps and rolls for the hair.

A large aſſortment of Iriſh linens, 7 8ths and yd. wd. lawns and cambricks, gulix holland, long lawns, flowered lawns, Swiſs lawns, two yds. yd. and half, and yd. wd. book muſlins, yd. and half ell, and yd. wd. humhum, mulmul, jackonot and ſeerbet muſlins, ſtriped and flowered ditto, Dreſden Aprons, handkerchiefs and ruffles, Dreſden wriſtbands, a great variety of printed calicoes and cottons, and large blue and white furniture ditto, diaper damaſks, India dimities, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, ozenbrigs, clouting diapers, tablecloths, a large aſſortment of checks and check handkerchiefs, and cotton romals.

Bombazeens, harrateens, Belleiſles, grazets, meſſinets, venetian poplins, Hungarian ſtripes, flowered Queens ſtuffs, ruſſels, calimancoes, durants, tammies, ſhaloons, rattinets, brolios, ſilk and cotton luteſtrings, womens quilted ſilk and ſtuff petticoats, India nankeens, worſted and ſilk breeches patterns, cotton velvet, and flowered ſhapes, kenting handkerchiefs, Flanders ticks, bed bunts, ticking, black and white ſtock tapes, Liſle threads, coloured and Scotch threads, broad and narrow tapes, quality bindings, blue and white apron tape, ſhirt and ſleeve buttons, ink powder, temple ſpectacles in ſteel caſes, ſciſſars, knives, ſhoe buckles, braſs candleſticks, coffee mills, pins, needles, puffs, powder, Poland ſtarch, waſhballs, pomatum, patches, court-plaiſter, Engliſh flour of muſtard, Scotch ſnuff; Anderſon's Scotch pills, Hungary and lavender water, beſt hyſon and bohea teas.

N. B. She makes up goods in the millinery way, and ſupplies orders from the country as uſual. Fans mounted. Tbc.

City of Burlington, 26th 12th Month Dec. 1765.

WHEREAS, in the Year 1761, I was applied to by Hugh Doran, of Baltimore County, in Maryland, to recover a Sum of Money, due to him from a Perſon then reſident in the City of Burlington, in New-Jerſey, and, in purſuance thereof, I commenced an Action; but finding very ſoon that the Debtor was incapable of Payment, I deſiſted from further proceeding, and, by Letter, informed my Client thereof. About the Beginning of the Year 1764, I diſcovered that the Debtor's Circumſtances had changed, and apprehending a Recovery poſſible, I reſumed the Proſecution. The Effect was, by giving ſome Time for Payment, I obtained Security for the Money, which I ſince received; and having wrote ſeveral Letters to my Client without Effect, I have lately been informed he is dead; I therefore take this Method of communicating the Matter to his Repreſentatives, as I am ignorant who they are, and where, or how, I ſhall direct for them, hereby informing all concerned, that I am ready to pay the Money on Demand, to any one who ſhall appear legally authorized to receive it. SAMUEL ALLINSON.

And whereas the following Deeds or Conveyances have been lately left in my Hands, by Rebecca Scattergood, Widow and Executrix of Joſeph Scattergood, late of the City of Burlington, Eſq; deceaſed, many of them being for valuable Tracts of Land, and other real Eſtates, which the Poſſeſſors may now, or in future, be in Danger of loſing, for want of a compleat Chain of Conveyance, and without thoſe Conveyances mentioned (many, or moſt, of which are not recorded) they may be utterly unable to make out ſuch Chain, and their Titles conſequently will prove defective; the Owners are therefore hereby informed, that I ſhall be glad to deliver the ſaid Deeds, which for the Security of their Eſtates, I think expedient for them to call upon me and receive.

Conveyance from Thomas Gardner to John Hugg, junior, Ditto from Richard Haines to John Wetherill. Ditto from William Barnet to Thomas Stevenſon. Ditto from Thomas Stevenſon to Hugh Huddy, Ditto from Robert Ridgaway to William Haſe, Ditto from John Vanſciver to Charles Read. Ditto from Thomas Middleton and Samuel Stokes, Executors of Mary Eves, to Iſaac Kay. Ditto from Anthony Elton to Lawrence Morris. Ditto from John Beaumont to John Prickett, Ditto from Thomas Moore and his Wife to Samuel Wickward. Ditto from Revell Elton (the Father) to Revell Elton (the Son) Ditto from John Clarke to John Horner. Ditto from Lemuel Oldale and his Wife to William Heſs. Ditto from William Hyes to John Vanſciver. Ditto from John Burr to Benjamin Springer. Ditto from William Murrel to John Woolſton. Ditto from John Woolſton to John Macintoſh. Ditto from Martha Huddy to William Patteſon. Ditto from John Wetherill to Joſeph Wetherill. Ditto from Thomas Raper to George Willis. Ditto from Joſhua Humphries to Lawrence Morris. Ditto from Hugh Sharp to Peter Bard. Ditto from Robert Ridgaway to John Vanſciver. Ditto from John Antrum to William Pancoaſt. Ditto from Joſeph Richards to Job Lippincott. Ditto from Samuel Morris to John Wetherill, Ditto from William Purdy to Richard Borden. Ditto from John Pancoaſt to William Pancoaſt. Ditto from William Biddle to William Pancoaſt. Ditto from William Biddle and Wife, and William Biddle, jun. to Joſeph Shreve. Ditto from Martha Dummer to William Buſtill and Iſaac De Cow. Ditto from Aaron Belwick to Benjamin Moore, jun. Ditto from Paul Watkins and his Wife to Benjamin Lucas. SAMUEL ALLINSON.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, living near Wincheſter, Frederick County, Virginia, three Tracts of Land, one of 906 Acres, ſituate on Back Creek, 10 Miles from Wincheſter, 150 Acres of rich Bottom, Dwelling houſes, 30 Acres cleared, and in good Fence, ſeveral fine Limeſtone Springs, good Upland, large Poplar and Walnut thereon, one Mile from a good Mill, and two Miles from a Friends Meeting-houſe, Price £ 350. One other Tract ſituate on Great Capcapon, 30 Miles from Wincheſter, containing 500 Acres, 200 as rich Bottom as any in America, 40 Acres cleared, a good double geared Griſt and Saw-mill, new built, a good Dwelling-houſe, Still-houſe, and ſeven other uſeful Houſes, all built within theſe three Years paſt, good Range for Cattle, Price £ 500. The other ſituate on the main River Potowmack, containing 1034 Acres, 200 Acres cleared, rich Bottom for Hemp, a good Mill Stream, a rich Bank of Iron Ore, a beautiful Situation, a Water Carriage to the Great Falls, and will be carried for Twenty-five Shillings per Ton from thence to the Tide Water, Price £ 650. For further Particulars enquire of me, the Owner, SAMUEL PRITCHARD. ⊕

Trenton, December 30, 1765.

THERE is now in our Poſſeſſion four Kegs, without any Direction, that were delivered on board one of our Boats at Philadelphia, about nine Months ago; therefore any Perſon that proves their Property to ſaid Kegs, and pays the Charges, may have them again. FURMAN and HUNT.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at the Store lately occupied by James M'Can, in Newtown Square, Cheſter County,

RUM, Melaſſes, Sugar, Salt, Rice, Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, ground Ginger, Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Powder and Shot, Soap and Candles, and Indigo. Alſo a neat and general Aſſortment of dry Goods, ſuitable for the Country and Seaſon. Likewiſe Turlington's Balſam of Life, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Daffy's Elixir, Britiſh Oil, Anderſon's Pills, Camphire, Spirit of Turpentine, Jeſuits Bark, Raiſins, Sweet Oil, and Crockery Ware. All the above he has got on the very loweſt Terms, and is convinced he can and will ſell as cheap as any Shopkeeper in Philadelphia, or elſewhere, for Caſh; he therefore hopes for the Cuſtom of the Country about him, which he will endeavour to merit, by keeping an Aſſortment of wet and dry Goods ſuitable, THOMAS DOBBINS.

N. B. He has alſo a Quantity of hard Metal, ſuch as Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Dutch Ovens, remarkable for baking ſurprizingly quick. ⊕

WANTED,

A GOOD Farm, about twenty Miles diſtant from Philadelphia City, to contain between Three and Four Hundred Acres of Land, well watered, and having at leaſt One Hundred Acres of good Meadow Ground belonging to it. Any Perſon having ſuch a Farm to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to JAMES HUMPHREYS, Notary Publick and Conveyancer, in the ſaid City, Who has to diſpoſe of, a few Hundred Acres of old Rights for Land in Pennſylvania.

WANTED,

A Genteel Horſe, not above ſix Years old, that will pace well under the Saddle, and trot well in a Carriage. For further Particulars, enquire of JEREMIAH SMITH, at the Sign of the Queen of Hungary, in Front-ſtreet, a few Doors above Race-ſtreet. ¶

RUN away, on the 27th ult. a Servant Man, named John Williams, by Trade a Shoemaker, about 21 Years of Age, fair Complexion, with light brown Hair, tied behind, his Face full of red Pimples, a large Scar on his Forehead, one on each Cheek, and ſeveral on his Arms and Body, about 5 Feet high, well ſet: Had on, a rediſh brown coarſe Cloth Coat and Jacket, lined with Shaloon of near the ſame Colour, with white Metal Buttons, Snuff coloured Pluſh Breeches, light grey Worſted Stockings, old Shoes, two Check Shirts, and a Felt Hat. Whoever apprehends ſaid Run-away, and ſecures him, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges for bringing him home, paid by SAMUEL CHEESMAN.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their Peril. ⊖

To be LETT, on the Premiſes, on Saturday, the 18th Inſtant,

THE Mill and Plantation on which John Gregg, Eſq; late Sheriff of Bucks County, now lives. Said Mill is extremely well ſituated on Neſhaminey-creek, and has the Advantage of Water-carriage to and from Philadelphia. Any Perſon inclining to rent the ſame before the ſaid Day, may apply for Terms, to the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, in Philadelphia; who has alſo a convenient Plantation for a Dairy, and Stone Quarries, ſituate on Schuylkill, in Blockley Townſhip, to lett. 8

To be SOLD,

A Servant Man's Time, a Weaver by Trade, who has three Years to ſerve. Enquire of ANTHONY HULL, at the Sign of the Ship and Caſtle, in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet. ⊕

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL likely Negroes, that have had the Small-pox. Enquire of JAMES TAYLOR, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on the 26th of laſt Month, from Arthur Broades, Fuller, of Upper Dublin, Philadelphia County, an Iriſh Servant Lad, named Daniel Mullen, about five Feet five Inches high, about 16 or 17 Years of Age, has a Sore on his Right Leg, which is ſwelled, and makes him walk lame: Had on when he went away, a drab coloured Cloth Jacket, the Sleeves dark brown, with yellow Metal Buttons, black Buckſkin Breeches, old coarſe Linen Trowſers, with Holes at the Knees, coarſe white Linen Shirt, and Shoes lately ſoaled. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ARTHUR BROADES, or PETER BROADES, at the Sign of the Hand, on Society-hill.

N. B. As it is ſuppoſed he will attempt to paſs for a Seaman, all Maſters of Veſſels, and others, are hereby particularly forbid to carry him off at their Peril. ¶

Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 23d of December laſt, an Apprentice Lad, named Jeſſe Box, about 18 Years of Age, this Country born, of low Stature, thick ſet, a ſmooth full broad Face, black Eyes, with a Blemiſh in one of them, ſhort Fingers, and thick Hand: Had on when he went away, a grey Cloth Coat, coarſe Shirt and Trowſers, a Pair of Channel Pumps of his own making, and it is probable he may change his Name and Clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, and brings him Home to his Maſter, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, if taken out of this Province; or if ſecured in any Goal, what the Law allows, paid by

¶ THOMAS DOCKERY.

All Maſters of Veſſels, and others, are forewarned from entertaining him.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Talbot County, Maryland, a Servant Man, named John Reid, aged 22 Years, a little pitted with the Small-Pox, and about 5 Feet 6 Inches high; had on and with him, when he went away, a white Country Kerſey Jacket and Breeches, but no Shoes or Stockings: He came over in February, 1763, in the Ship Lion, Capt. Taylor. Likewiſe run away from Hugh Poulk, of Queen Ann's County, a Servant Woman, named Sarah Rogers, of a low Stature, and her Apparel not known. Whoever takes up the ſaid Runaways, ſo that their Maſters may have them again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward for each, paid by

CORNELIUS DUELY, and HUGH POULK.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farm, containing 260 Acres of Land, ſituate in Hunterdon County, Weſt Jerſey, about 150 Acres thereof cleared, and in good Fence; it is excellent Wheat Land, and a ſufficient Quantity of Meadow, in good Graſs; there are on the Premiſes, a large new Brick Houſe, two Stories high, genteelly finiſhed, with other convenient Buildings and Out-houſes of Brick; a large Frame Barn, with Barracks, Cow houſes, &c. all in good Repair; a large Stone Griſt mill, with two Pair of Stones, on a never-failing Stream of Water, in a plentiful Wheat Country, conveniently ſituated for Philadelphia or New York Markets.

Alſo 500 Acres of Land in Suſſex County, near Delaware River, whereon are two Improvements; it is good Wheat Land, and has a conſiderable Quantity of Meadow cleared thereon.

Likewiſe 240 Acres of good Wheat Land, ſituate in the County of Suſſex aforeſaid, within a few Miles of Delaware River, with conſiderable Improvements thereon.

And 300 Acres of Land, ſituate in the County of Morris, near Black River, near 100 Acres of good natural Meadow, capable of producing Hemp or Flax, with ſome Improvements made thereon.

And alſo One Fourth Part of an Iron Forge, ſituate on Muſconetcung River, in the County of Suſſex aforeſaid, with about 2000 Acres of Woodland, well timbered.

For further Particulars, apply to HENRY BURNET, Conveyancer, on the Weſt Side of Third-ſtreet, the firſt Door above Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ⊕

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

ONE equal undivided Third Part of ELIZABETH FURNACE, in Lancaſter County, and of the Lands thereunto belonging; containing 10124 Acres, or thereabouts.

One equal Fourth Part of CHARMING FORGE, in Berks County; with one equal undivided Fourth Part of the Lands belonging to it.

One equal undivided Third Part of the Town of Manheim, in Lancaſter County.

Eight Acres of Meadow Ground, on Greenwich Iſland, adjoining the Lands of Iſaac Zane.

Three Acres and Sixty-five Perches of Meadow Ground on the Glouceſter Point Road, adjoining Andrew Doz's Land.

Three Acres of Meadow Ground on Hollander's Creek, adjoining Robert Erwin's Land.

Six Acres and an Half of Upland, with an Orchard and a Log Houſe thereon, ſituate on Moyamenſing Road, oppoſite Benjamin Kendall's Place, and a little below Garlick-Hall.

One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land on Tohiccon-creek, in Bucks County, divided into two Farms or Settlements. And,

One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of Land, in Warrington Townſhip, Bucks County.

Any Perſon or Perſons inclining to purchaſe the Premiſes aforeſaid, or any Part thereof, may enquire, for further Particulars, of the Subſcriber, at his Houſe in Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25. 1765. CHARLES STEDMAN. 3 M.

And whereas the Partnerſhip of CHARLES and ALEXANDER STEDMAN being now diſſolved, all thoſe indebted to them, on Bond or Book Debt, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Partnerſhip, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and ſettled.

WHEREAS Samuel Purviance, John Shee, and John Wikoff, Aſſignees of James Gorrell, have made Application to Cæſar Rodney, Charles Ridgley, Eſquires, and Thomas Parke, Gentleman, Commiſſioners (appointed by a late Act of General Aſſembly of the Government of the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, to grant, bargain, ſell, convey and confirm all ſuch Lots of Ground within the Town of Dover, in the ſaid County of Kent, as have not been ſold or diſpoſed of by any former Commiſſioners) to execute a Deed of Conveyance to them for a Lot of Ground in the ſaid Town, on the Weſt Side of the Court-houſe Square, adjoining a Lot now belonging to Thomas Nixon, and heretofore taken in Execution as the Property of one James Mullin, and ſold by the then ſaid Sheriff of Kent County aforeſaid to James Gorrell, the Elder, Eſq; deceaſed, Father of the above mentioned James Gorrell, for which no Conveyance hath yet been made to any Perſon, by us or any former Commiſſioners. And whereas we have been informed, that the Heirs or Repreſentatives of Benjamin Shurmer, late of the ſaid County of Kent, Eſq; deceaſed, pretended to have ſome Claim or Right to the ſaid Lot; theſe are therefore to give Notice to the ſaid Heir or Repreſentatives of the ſaid Benjamin Shurmer, to attend at the Court-houſe in Dover aforeſaid, on the 2d Tueſday of February next, to prove their Right, or ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why a Deed ſhould not be executed to the ſaid Aſſignees, according to the Directions of the ſaid Act of Aſſembly.

CÆSAR RODNEY, CHARLES RIDGLEY, THOMAS PARKE.

STrayed away from Philadelphia, the 15th of December inſt. a ſorrel Horſe, about 10 Years old, with a bald Face, a natural Pacer, ſhod all round, has ſome white Feet, and looks much like a Stallion, between 13 and 14 Hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to Captain Richard Gardner, at the Middle Ferry, or to the Subſcriber, in Derry Townſhip, Lancaſter County, ſhall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by HENRY WALKER. △

STOLEN from the Plantation of Thomas Woodward, in London-grove Townſhip, Cheſter County, near the noted Tavern, called the Half-way Houſe, a brown Mare, with a bald Face, neither Brand nor Ear-mark, three Years old paſt, a natural Trotter, but can pace a little, about 15 or 16 Hands high; the Perſon ſuppoſed to have ſtolen her is named John Marſh, a Man of a little Stature, wears light coloured Hair, very talkative, and appears like a Quaker, is much given to lying, and is not to be credited, wears, as is thought, a light coloured Cloth Coat, home-made Thickſet Breeches. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, but if the Thief can be ſecured in any Goal, ſo as he may be brought to Juſtice, Three Pounds for the Mare and Thief, and reaſonable Charges, paid by THOMAS WOODWARD. ∗

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he will make towards Carolina.

Eaſton, Auguſt 27, 1765.

WHereas in Purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, "An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds to the King's Uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame, and for granting to his Majeſty the additional Sum of Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds," the following Tract of located and unimproved Land was duly valued and rated, by the Aſſeſſors for the County of Northampton, at Seven Pounds by the Hundred, the Property of Iſrael Morris, in the City of Philadelphia, viz. a Tract of Land, containing about 242 Acres, in Cheſtnut-hill Townſhip, Northampton County, bounded by the Land of Philip Serfas. And whereas the Owner of the ſaid Tract of Land has neglected to pay the Collector of the ſaid Townſhip, the Sum of One Pound Five Shillings and Eleven-pence, which, according to the ſaid Valuation, was aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid Tract, as the Proportion thereof for one Year for ſaid Tax, by the ſaid Act impoſed; we the Commiſſioners of the County of Northampton aforeſaid, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act, do hereby give Notice, that on the 14th Day of January next, at the Houſe of Abraham Smith, in Cheſtnut-hill Townſhip, we will expoſe to Sale, by public Vendue, the above mentioned Tract of located unimproved Land, or ſuch Part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Tax, and all Charges accruing thereon, by Reaſon of the Non-payment, to the higheſt Bidder. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

HENRY ALLSHOUSE,
JOHN WALKER,
CHRISTOPHER WAGNER.

¶ 3 M.

January 23, 1766. NUMB. 1935.

The PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE.*

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

As in the Gazette of the 21ſt of November laſt, appeared a Letter from an eminent Merchant in London, to a noble Lord in the preſent Miniſtry, which was agreeable to our Readers; ſo we hope the following ſecond ſpirited and ſenſible Letter, wrote by the ſame Gentleman to the ſame Lord, will be likewiſe acceptable to them.

My LORD,

THERE are three things, in which I would be more particular than I could be in the ſhort hints I ſent your Lordſhip, and, without intention to reflect on any one miniſter (as I am ignorant who were the authors of the late meaſures) juſt delineate them as they lie in my mind, for your Lordſhip's conſideration.

The popular cry was, that as we had been at a great expence to drive away the French, and ſave the Americans, it was but reaſonable they ſhould refund part of that expence.

This pretence took with many unthinking people, who did not conſider, that wherever the enemy made their ſtrongeſt efforts, there the grand expence would ariſe.

Suppoſe this effort had been made in any other part of the Britiſh dominions; for inſtance, had they landed in Scotland, and made a rapid progreſs, as they did in the late rebellion, would you, after the war was over, have taxed all the counties from which they were driven, with any new tax, to refund that particular expence? Thoſe who, during the courſe of the war, furniſhed a reaſonable quota both of men and money, and exerted themſelves to the utmoſt; our whole expence centering again in England, as all the money ſpent on our fleet, and in our colonies, certainly did? Doth not ſuch a demand appear very abſurd? Was not this expence incurred to preſerve his Majeſty's dominions, and preſerve our trade, as well as ſecure American property, and thereby ſecure our own, ſo intimately connected with them?

What ſums have been expended the laſt war to preſerve Hanover? (which never return to Great-Britain more) Do you, now the war is over, make a demand on them, or any other of the German Princes, for ſaving them from the ravages of the French? Why then ſhould our infant colonies, labouring under their ſeveral provincial debts, contracted for the common cauſe, and who furniſhed men for every expedition, be ſingled out, and loaded with ſuch a burthen? A burthen, far ſuperior to their ability. A burthen, which will eventually terminate on England, which every merchant connected with America, and the thouſands of manufacturers employed by thoſe merchants, muſt alſo feel, under which they will groan, and by which they will be ruined.

Another thing is, ſending troops to defend America, which indeed has a great appearance of care over them, but really is as abſurd as it is needleſs. To ſend regular troops to a people who, in a former war, not only defended themſelves, but fitted out an expedition, which ſucceeded in taking the French capital fortreſs of Louiſbourg, and thereby furniſhed their Mother Country with a Premium to purchaſe peace. A people who, in the laſt war, without any regular troops to aſſiſt them, defeated the French Regulars under Dieſkeau; and had they been timely ſupported, would have driven the French out of Canada, without that heavy expence which is now complained of, and America called on to refund; an expence which was chiefly occaſioned by the ſupine neglect, and timid efforts of the miniſtry of her Mother Country; which gave time for the French to pour in troops on the continent of America. Can this people, with nothing but Indians behind them, from whom they have defended themſelves 100 years, when French Regulars are intirely removed from the continent, have any occaſion for regular troops to defend them? If they are not neceſſary, it is creating a large expence, to carry and ſupport an uſeleſs, nay, I am ſorry to ſay, a diſſolute ſett of men, to live in idleneſs among them, and deprave the manners of the people, which is of no ſmall importance in infant colonies, when the utmoſt induſtry is neceſſary to their own well being, and their utility to their Mother Country.

If the calling on America to refund expences, which neglect and timidity occaſioned, expences which aroſe for the defence of his Majeſty's dominions, and the ſecurity of our commerce be unreaſonable; and if regular troops are not neceſſary for the defence of that people, the whole ſyſtem of levying taxes fails to the ground, and there is no pretence for doing of it in violation of their charters; charters, that will ever be held ſacred by all true Engliſhmen, eſpecially by thoſe whoſe forefathers fled into the wilderneſs, to avoid the intolerable oppreſſion and arbitrary power of the faithleſs Stuarts, who looked on the peoples charters as waſte paper.

It appears, the late miniſtry were determined to load America with taxes, without any regard to their charters; this they muſt needs think would fit hard on a brave and free people, whoſe liberty inviolably maintained, would always occaſion an acceſſion of people to cultivate our extenſive acquiſitions, as well as conciliate the minds of the Canadians to an Engliſh government: Taxes would, I ſay, fit hard on them, and ſuch eſpecially as muſt impoveriſh the whole country, would occaſion great diſcontent and animoſity: Therefore to ſtifle the popular odium, and the ferment of above a million of oppreſſed people, and not for their defence, land forces were neceſſary to be quartered among them; and cruizers on their coaſt, not to prevent illicit trade, but in reality to keep the colonies in awe, and carry into execution the oppreſſive meaſures; as ſome people have ſpoke out; "the colonies are growing rich, and muſt be kept under;" which I believe your Lordſhip has heard.

How abſurd is this? doth not, and will not all the riches and power of the colonies center in England, and make us rich and powerful? has it not really done ſo already? On the contrary, if you ſtint the growth of the colonies, don't you hurt yourſelves? Is giving the dead palſey to the limbs, the way to promote the health of the body?

Whatever fallacious reaſonings may be uſed, there is a mutual intereſt between Great-Britain and her Colonies, which will ever unite them, while ſentiments of liberty prevail, and are purſued, and the monſter oppreſſion baniſhed from the heart and head of an Engliſh miniſtry, and they act in character as Engliſhmen.

Here is a continental connection worth maintaining and cultivating, which, if duly improved, will furniſh us with the treaſures of the ſouth, and the neceſſaries of the north; thoſe riches and power which alone can ſecure us, by a Family Compact of our own, that will bid defiance to the compact of popiſh powers.

The laſt thing I ſhall trouble your Lordſhip with at preſent is, the equity of our taxing America, which I will fairly ſtate as it lies in my mind.

All the colonies but Georgia and Nova-Scotia, were originally ſettled by perſons drove from their native country, in thoſe reigns which by oppreſſion ſtained the glory of Britain. Though, by the like oppreſſive meaſures, Britain was ſupplied with manufacturers from the neighbouring continent, to our unſpeakable advantage; yet oppreſſion was ſo much the taſte of thoſe times, that it drove out a number of the King's ſubjects, who took ſhelter in a deſart, where they might enjoy their civil and religious liberties, uncontrouled and unmoleſted. They were then in a ſtate of nature, under no civil government but what they formed themſelves. When they had eſtabliſhed their ſeveral ſettlements, out of regard to their Mother Country, they ſent home their ſeveral agents to tender their new acquiſitions to their Mother Country, on certain conditions then agreed on by the ſeveral parties, and ratified by their ſeveral charters, which they look on as ſacred; and make their boaſt of, like our Magna Charta of England.

If you conſider the thouſands that have been expended in ſettling Georgia, and Nova-Scotia, you will better judge of the merit of the other colonies which ſettled themſelves without any expence to their Mother Country; without ſuch a ſurrender therefore, Great-Britain could have no pretence to any authority over them, for the right was founded in compact, and the ſame compact that gives Great-Britain any rightful authority over them, ſecures the privileges ſtipulated in that compact; which is the ſole right of taxing themſelves by their own repreſentatives, in which all their charters agree, however in other circumſtances they may differ: Therefore any attempt to break in upon their charters, muſt meet with the ſame reception from them, as an Engliſh Miniſtry would find from a violation of our Magna Charta. Can you wonder then at any thing that has happened in Virginia, or any of the other provinces, by invectives againſt a miniſtry that violate their Magna Charta, and deprive them of the privileges of Engliſhmen? An army is neceſſary therefore to carry ſuch meaſures into execution, though not neceſſary for the peoples defence.

It was always the ambition and glory of the houſe of Hanover to maintain the privileges of Engliſhmen inviolable; and it will be a ſtanding mark of infamy on any miniſter that ſtains that glory by any violation of them in America.

I ſubmit to your Lordſhip's determination which is his Majeſty's intereſt, to rule in the hearts of a free people in America, as well as in England; or by deſtroying their medium of commerce, which they have found uſeful for above 100 years, and by laying burthens upon them, which they cannot but look upon as acts of arbitrary power, to make them ſlaves inſtead of Engliſhmen.

If at any time there is a neceſſity of raiſing money from the colonies, let it be intimated by the ſeveral Governors to their reſpective Aſſemblies, as was annually the caſe during the war, it will be chearfully done, and preſerve that natural deep veneration and love which they bear their King and Mother Country.

If the facts repreſented to your Lordſhip appear evident, and the reaſoning juſt, their importance will apologize for this great freedom taken with your Lordſhip, in opening the unreſerved ſentiments of,

My LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant,

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NEW-HAVEN.

WHEREAS I have lately received two anonymous Letters, calling on me (among other Things) to give the Public ſome further Aſſurance with regard to my Intentions about exerciſing the Office of Diſtributor of Stamps for this Colony, as ſome others have done ſince receiving our Commiſſions or Deputations of Office for that Purpoſe; and that I confirm the ſame by Oath. And although I don't think it beſt ordinarily to take Notice of ſuch Letters, nor yet to take Oaths upon ſuch Kind of Occaſions; yet (as I have good Reaſon to think thoſe Letters came from a large Number of People belonging to this Colony, and do reſpect a Subject of a very intereſting Nature, and the preſent Times being peculiarly difficult and critical, and I myſelf at no Loſs or Difficulty about making known my Reſolutions and Intentions reſpecting the Matter aforeſaid) I have concluded to make the following Declaration, and to confirm the ſame by an Oath; that is to ſay,

1. I never was, nor am I now deſirous, or even willing, to hold or exerciſe the aforeſaid Office, contrary to the Mind and Inclination of the general Body of People in this Colony.

2. I have for ſome Time been, and ſtill am perſuaded, that it is the general Opinion and Sentiment of the People of this Colony (after mature Deliberation) that the Stamp Act is an Infringement of their Rights, and dangerous to their Liberties, and therefore I am not willing, nor will I, for that and other good and ſufficient Reaſons, as I ſuppoſe (and which I hope and truſt will excuſe me to thoſe who appointed me) exerciſe the ſaid Office againſt ſuch general Opinion and Sentiment of the People; and generally, and in a Word, will Never at all, by myſelf or otherwiſe, officiate under my ſaid Deputation. And as I have, ſo I will, in the moſt effectual Manner I am able, apply to the proper Board in England, for a Diſmiſſion from my ſaid Office.

J. INGERSOLL.

New-Haven, ſſ. January 8, 1766.

THEN perſonally appeared Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq; and made Oath to the Truth of the foregoing Declaration, by him ſubſcribed.

Before me,

DANIEL LYMAN, Juſt. Peace.

As to the Letters and Papers which I lately delivered out of my Hands, I beg leave to acquaint the Publick, that I did not expect there would have been any Publications of them (eſpecially of any particular detached Sentences) but by me, or by mutual Conſent; --- that thoſe Paragraphs which have lately been publiſhed in the New-London Gazette, I conceive to be, in ſome Parts, by ſome Miſtake, differently worded from the Originals, and commented upon very differently from what I imagine would be thought the true Meaning, was the whole of all my ſaid Letters and Papers publiſhed together. This I intend ſhall be done as ſoon as I ſhall recover the Papers again; and in the mean Time ſhall hope the Publick will not undertake to make a full Judgment in the Matter. And this I think may well be done, as thoſe particular Letters at which Umbrage has been taken are recalled; and if, by Miſtake or otherwiſe, any Thing was ſaid in them that was liable to a Conſtruction diſfavourable to the Colony, or to any particular Perſons, I ſhall be always ready to put every Thing to rights whenever They call upon me for that Purpoſe; and to prevent all Trouble of the Kind for the future, ſhall take Care to write no Letters abroad (until Times are more ſettled than they now are) without firſt ſhewing them to ſuch Gentlemen as, at this Day, will be entirely confided in.

J. I.

PORSTMOUTH (New-Hampſhire) Dec. 30.

Captain Saller who arrived here on Friday laſt from Barbados, has brought with him from thence, the G------r's Let paſs, with the ignominious Enſigns of CREOLE SLAVERY: The SONS OF LIBERTY have it in Poſſeſſion, and propoſe to put it to a proper Uſe, that ſhall ſerve to ſhow Poſterity their Abhorrence of a People who can ſo tamely ſubmit themſelves to the Yoke of Servitude, and entail on their Generations to come the Curſe of all Freeborn Britains.---Let us all in the American Colonies, with one Mind, withhold our Connection with ſuch SLAVES, and let them want the comfortable Enjoyment of every delicious Dainty from us, till they are brought to a State of Deſpondency, without Caſh, without any Thing but ſtinking Fiſh and falſe Doctrines.

It is with Pleaſure we can inform the Publick, that ſeveral Veſſels that were cleared for Barbados, have altered their Voyages, upon hearing this ſcandalous News.

LONDON, November 9.

A Ceremonial for the private Interment of his late Royal Highneſs the DUKE of CUMBERLAND, this Evening.

Drums and Trumpets,
Sounding a ſolemn March, with Banners attached to the Trumpets and Drums, and adorned with proper Military Trophies; the Drums to be covered with Black.
Knight Marſhals Men.
Gentlemen Servants to his Royal Highneſs.
Page of the Preſence.
Page of the Back Stairs.
Pages of Honour.
Phyſician.
Chaplains.
Equerries.
Secretary.
Officers of Arms.
Comptroller of his Royal Highneſs's Houſhold. | Treaſurer of his Royal Highneſs's Houſhold.
An Herald.
Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold.
An Officer of Arms.
The Gentleman of the Horſe to his Royal Highneſs.
A Gent. Uſher. | The Coronet, borne by a King of Arms. | A Gent. Uſher.
The BODY,
Covered with a black Velvet Pall, adorned with eight Eſcutcheons; under a Canopy of black Velvet, borne by eight General Officers.
The Pall to be ſupported by four Barons.
A Gentleman Uſher. Garter. A Gentleman Uſher.
Supporter, a Duke. | The Chief Mourner, a Duke. | Supporter, a Duke.
The Train borne by a Baronet.
Ten Earls Aſſiſtants.
A Gentleman Uſher.
The Lords of the Bed Chamber.
Grooms of the Bed Chamber.
Yeomen of the Guard.

One and twenty pieces of artillery are ordered to be drawn into the Park, to fire minute guns during the proceſſion and ceremony this evening, which are a greater number of pieces than have been heretofore ordered upon the like occaſion.

Three regiments of foot-guards are to be drawn up in St. Margaret's church yard, to fire volleys, on a ſignal given, as ſoon as the body is depoſited.

Minute Guns are to be fired at the Tower.

The eight General Officers, who are to bear the canopy in the proceſſion, are to be in their uniforms, having crapes in their hats, and on their arms, and ſaſhes covered with crape.

The Nobility, and others, will order their coaches and chairs to ſet them down at Weſtminſter-Hall gate.

The funeral of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will be performed this evening, pretty nearly in the ſame manner with that of his late Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, with the addition of military honours.

As Peers, Peers Sons, Privy Counſellors, &c. were not ſummoned at that funeral, there will be no ſummons for ſuch on the preſent occaſion, but ſuch of the Nobility and Privy Council as ſhall appear this evening at the Prince's Chamber, in the Court mourning, ordered in the London Gazette for to-morrow, and deſire to be admitted to walk, will be marſhalled accordingly. The ſaid Court mourning is to be obſerved by all thoſe who are to walk according to the ceremonial, except the family of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke."

The body of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was removed laſt night to the Prince's Chamber, adjoining to the Houſe of Peers, where it lies in ſtate.

Laſt night, about ſeven o'clock, the Royal vault in Henry the Seventh's chapel was opened, and black ſconces, &c. affixed in the ſaid chapel, againſt the interment of his Royal Highneſs.

The outward coffin, in which the remains of the Duke of Cumberland is placed, is of mahogany, and meaſures three feet three inches over, and in length ſix feet two inches.

It is ſaid that his Royal Highneſs hath bequeathed a conſiderable legacy to the Right Hon. Lord Albemarle, who, we hear, is one of the Executors to his Will.

This week a liſt of French veſſels, ſeized by his Majeſty's cruizers on the coaſts of Newfoundland, and gulf of St. Lawrence, with their reſpective cargoes, tonnage and names, have been ſubmitted to the Privy Council: And it is ſaid, that his Excellency Count Guerchy has received orders from his Court, to remonſtrate concerning the illegality of ſuch captures.

It is talked, that the Hon. James Oſwald, Eſq; will be appointed a Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty, in the room of John Buller, Eſq; deceaſed.

As the Iſles, called the Triangles, near the continent of America, have always been deemed neutral by European Powers, the late behaviour of the French in ſettling therein, is contrary to treaty; and it is ſaid that expoſtulations will be immediately made thereon by our Court.

JOHN HAMPDEN to WILLIAM PYM.

SIR,

THE Britiſh Coloniſts have in divers inſtances been reſtrained in their attempts to erect manufactories, and forbidden to work up their own materials. Hats by a particular act are not to be exported from colony to colony, under the enormous penalty of £ 500 Sterl. and by the ſame act the number of apprentices in the buſineſs of making Hats is reſtrained to two: Even a man's own negroes are not to be employed in it. This it is preſumed might be effected by ſome two or three dozen of opulent Haberdaſhers, and their connections within and without doors. Soon after this, there was as great an uproar among the iron-mongers, as that raiſed by the crafty ſilverſmiths at Epheſus. The effect was, that divers kinds of iron works in the colonies were interdicted under ſevere penalties. About the ſame time reſolves paſſed the houſe of commons againſt all kinds of American manufactures, that interfere with thoſe of Great-Britain; i. e. againſt all ſuch as can by any poſſibility be there made. When the iron-bill was depending, a gentleman of worth propoſed, that "as at a certain well known period there was no ſmith to be found, becauſe none were allowed in Iſrael, the Coloniſts ſhould in all reſpects be dealt wiſely with, and obliged to ſend their horſes to Britain to be ſhod." In the reign of King William 3d, an act paſſed, which forbids wool and woollen, under any pretence, to be water borne in the colonies, or in any way carried from colony to colony. This act has of late been, among many others, ſo rigorouſly executed, that gentlemen who have owned Iſlands not a muſquet ſhot from the main, have been obliged to ſmuggle off their wool, and then cart it an hundred miles to their houſes. But who will believe that in the ſame glorious reign, the following extraordinary clauſe is to be found in an act of parliament now in force, viz. "That if any of the Governors in thoſe plantations, or any other perſon or perſons in authority there, ſhall refuſe to yield obedience to this act, ſuch refuſal is hereby declared to be a forfeiture of all and every the charters granted for the government and propriety of ſuch colony." And what do you think, my dear Pym, this act is intituled? Why only, "an act for the more effectual ſuppreſſion of piracy." A ſad proof this that how high ſoever the ſence of the nation at that time was of their own rights and privileges, they had but very little regard to the liberty of the colonies; or they never could have declared that not only the juriſdiction, but even the propriety of a whole colony ſhould be ſubject to a forfeiture as the caſe might happen, by the miſdemeanor of a petty conſtable, who is a perſon as truly in authority as a plantation governor. I wonder if this clauſe had fallen in the way of a late M-n-ſt-r, whether he would not have tacked it to the ſt--p- a-t? This would have been a ſhorter cut than dragooning, or ſtarving people into a compliance with buying his new curiouſly fabricated manufactures.

Among a thouſand old riveted prejudices in relation to the Britiſh colonies, there is one that has proved a fruitful ſource of errors, and wrong meaſures with regard to them. The Spaniards had figured it largely in colonization before England had made any progreſs in that way----Their arbitrary Princes ever conſidered their people as their property. The Pope conſidered not only all the Princes of the earth, but the whole earth itſelf, as his patrimony. On the diſcovery of America, he began of courſe to give as uſual what was none of his own, and very gravely ſet himſelf to patent out the new world, among his moſt catholic and beſt beloved children. The Princes of his no faith beginning and carrying on the ſettlements at the public expence, had ſomething of a colour on their ſyſtem of government for conſidering their colonies as the meer property and demeſnes of the crown. Our Princes, after the reformation, were reſtrained by law, at leaſt from applying to the Pope, though few of them before the revolution were weaned from the Holy See: They of their own free will and meer motion gave out patents in various forms, and within that term being full as high in their notions of power, as any Pope of them all, though their patents were to particular companies of adventurers, and the ſettlements made entirely at private expence, yet the Britiſh colonies were very early conſidered by many in power as the meer abſolute property of the Crown. It was early affirmed that they were, and ought ever to be, as abſolutely under the ſole direction and legiſlation of the Crown, as by the old barbarous law was a conquered country. This error in the common herd of writers, even at this day, is not much to be wondered at: But that a modern judge in Britain, high in rank at leaſt, ſhould declare it as his opinion, that "the only law for a Britiſh colony is the ſovereign will of the Prince, is wonderful. This is a hard doctrine for a Coloniſt to believe, harder ſtill to ſwallow, and the man lives not who can cram it down the throat of a Hampden.---How abhorrent ſuch a poſition is to all the colony charters, ſtrait and limited as they are in their preſent ſtate, how abhorrent to common law, common ſenſe, and the firſt principles of a free conſtitution, like that of Great-Britain, has been abundantly proved in divers late American publications, to which you are referred, to relearn the great doctrines of Britiſh liberty taught in 1640, ſince tempered and refined by the revolution, and perfected under the proteſtant ſucceſſion, now happily eſtabliſhed in his Majeſty's royal perſon and illuſtrious family, all which may God long preſerve and proſper.

Beſides the vulgar clamour occaſioned againſt the Coloniſts by a meer whimſical jealouſy of their aſpiring after independency, which you have fooliſhly joined in, it has been very confidently and peremptorily aſſerted, that ----"The Colonies pay no taxes"---That "Great-Britain at her ſole coſt, has ſettled, nouriſhed, protected, and brought them to what they are"----That "in the late war Great-Britain expended many millions for their protection and defence, for all which ſhe has never received ſo much in return as common Gratitude"-----Nay, one wiſeacre of your party has affirmed, that "in equity and good conſcience, the whole expence of the late war, 50 millions ſterling at leaſt, was chargeable to the account of the ungrateful colonies." In anſwer to which, and an hundred thouſand volumes of ſuch abſurd random aſſertions, I ſay, that till the late war, except the ill-judged projects for ſettling Georgia and Nova-Scotia, like Florida, under the auſpices of the late magnanimous m--n-ſtry, I cannot find that the nation was ever at any expence worth mentioning for the colonies. North-America was ſettled at the expence of the poſſeſſors, and the purchaſe ſealed with the blood of their anceſtors. And it is highly probable, that but for the wonderful exertions, and moſt miraculous ſucceſs of the Coloniſts, Great-Britain, at this preſent writing, would not have been poſſeſſed of a ſingle inch of all that fine country. For near a century after the firſt adventurers were cruelly driven out from their Mother Country, they had to ſtruggle between the hardſhips of cultivating an unknown wilderneſs, and the invaſions of the French and Indians. Theſe were often not only connived at, but evidently aſſiſted by the infamous miniſters of the Stuarts, who to a man, with their maſters, were ever the tools and dupes of France, Spain, the Pope or the----- ſome think all four. Excuſe me, brother Pym, though I am naturally as cool and calm as you are remarkably warm and impetuous, yet, when I find thee among the apoſtates, it rouſes me ſomewhat.-----

Poſterity will hardly believe what in North-America is a well known fact, namely, that although Great-Britain has been rapidly increaſing in numbers, wealth, power and ſplendor, from the firſt ſettlement of her colonies, to the concluſion of the late war; yet ſuch have been her miniſters, till the cloſe of the reign of George the ſecond, of bleſſed and immortal memory, that little or no attention was ever given to plantation affairs; and they were never taken in hand, but they were made worſe; and both the intereſt of them and the mother country wounded. That great and good Prince had nearly ſpent his life in the embarraſſments occaſioned by the narrow party ſquabbles of Whigs and Tories, when the nation with the greateſt difficulty were at laſt convinced, that all their colonies were encircled by regular garriſons and ſtrong holds. The Indians had long been taught to inſult the Britiſh Coloniſts, with threats of one day ſweeping them, "as with a cart rope," into the Atlantic ocean. The ſimile was natural enough for an Indian who had ſeen the dreadful chain of forts, unknown in England, only for want of peruſing the memorials, year after year ſent over to be filed, and to ſleep in the plantation office; many of which it has been ſaid, were thrown by without ſo much as breaking the covers. The important day, long wiſhed for by the French and their Indian allies, as long dreaded by every true Britiſh Coloniſt, but ſcarcely ever dreamt of by Great-Britain herſelf, at laſt arrived.---France ſuddenly unmaſked all her batteries, and declared herſelf ready to fight for no leſs a prize than the empire of North-America.---It had been long before very rightly judged in the cabinets of Colbert and Fleury, that this once obtained, and properly improved, would facilitate the views of that haughty, vain and reſtleſs power, on all Europe, and probably on all the world.

The beginning, courſe and concluſion of the war, are well known, with the importance of it, to all Europe, and Great-Britain in particular. And above all, the honour that it brought to two ſucceſſive monarchs, and all under God and them, by the wiſe plans and ſpirited execution of the only Britiſh miniſter who has yet proved that he knew how to conduct a war for the true intereſt of his country, and the true glory of his Prince. Over the reſt time ſhall draw a veil.---

I might now give a minute detail of your errors, and eaſily expoſe them, and you with them; but my deſire is rather to convince and reform, than formally refute you. I ſhall therefore proceed to ſtate a plain eaſy view of the real taxes the Colonies pay, call them direct or indirect, external, internal or eventual, as you pleaſe, it matters not. If the money is taken out of my pocket, it is of little importance what epithet is uſed, I ſhall not be a farthing the richer or poorer for words and names. I ſuppoſe if it be demonſtrable, that the ungrateful colonies, as you are pleaſed to call them, were more heavily taxed to the public ſervice, even before the Sugar-act and Stamp-act, than any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in Great-Britain now are, or ever were, you will allow it ought to be ſome ſmall mitigation of your reſentment occaſioned by their complaints, and in ſome reſpects, unjuſtifiable conduct, with regard to new and inſupportable burthens. I have nearly as good grounds for my account, as I have for my computation of the number of the coloniſts. I am not abſolutely certain in either caſe, nor can any man be. But I will put the truth of both on this ſingle iſſue, which I think a fair one, viz. If on the moſt exact ſcrutiny poſſible, it ſhall not be found that I am near enough to the fact, to ſupport my argument againſt the equity and policy of the taxes impoſed on America by the late regulations, I will, during life, chearfully pay double my quota to all of them.

The imports of the Colonies, A. D. 1762, from Great-Britain, ſay - - - - - Sterling £ 4,000,000

Leſt any ſhould be ſurprized at this ſum, let it be noted, that the memorial of the merchants of New-York, ſent home laſt year, makes the imports into that colony only, in one year, - - Sterling, £ 600,000

It is agreed, by the beſt Britiſh writers on commerce, that £ 50 per Cent. of the firſt coſt of Goods in England, from the maker, is artificial, ariſing from the Britiſh taxes, impoſitions, monopolies, ill-judged laws of trade, and other political blunders.

It is a general rule, that the conſumer pays the tax. This gives at one daſh a tax on the colonies of - £ 2,000,000

The difference and loſs to the colonies, and conſequent gain of Great-Britain, by the tight reſtrictions on the enumerated commodities of all kinds from the colonies, and nearly a total prohibition of all direct imports to them, from all other countries in the world, except "ſlaves and the ſouls of men," from Africa, which by the laws of trade, and the conſciences of modern chriſtians, are left on the ſame footing with the teeth of dead Elephants, and the yellow duſt of Gambia. - - - £ 500,000

To quit-rents, &c. with the internal taxes for the ſupport of colony government, through America, even in time of peace, - - - £ 500,000

Total Per Annum. £ 3,000,000

JOHN HAMPDEN.

CADIZ, September 24.

WE have received Advice from Africa, by different Channels, that the Moors have beſieged Mazagan, a Place belonging to the Portugueſe, with 20,000, or 25,000 Men; and a Ship is ſent to Liſbon upon this Occaſion, to ſolicit Aſſiſtance againſt the Moors.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 2. The Porte having been informed that Stephaniſſa Rakowitza, Palatine of Valachia, exerciſed great Tyranny towards the Subjects under his Government, has deprived him of that Principality, and conferred it on Conſtantine Scarlito. Yorgaki, ſon of Stavraki, principal Agent of the depoſed Prince, was taken up on the 23d of laſt Month, and ſtrangled on the 28th; after which his Body was expoſed upon a Gibbet, erected for that Purpoſe, before his Country-Houſe upon the Canal leading to the Black Sea, with a written Inſcription, ſetting forth, that he was guilty of all the Violences that had been committed in Valachia. All the Effects of this Grecian, who was the richeſt in the Nation, and loaded with the higheſt Honours, have been confiſcated.

Vienna, Oct. 2. Purſuant to a Plan which their Imperial Majeſties have formed to introduce Oeconomy into their Dominions, it is ſaid they have already reſolved, that for the future no Preſident of any College whatſoever, ſhall have a Stipend or Salary exceeding 12,000 Florins a Year; and it is further reported, that in order to ſtop the progreſs of Luxury, the Government will eſtabliſh ſumptuary Laws throughout all the Hereditaty Countries.

It is aſſured that the Court of Saxony has renewed the Demand of Payment for Forage furniſhed by that Country laſt War to the Troops of the Empreſs Queen, and for the Amount of which the Commiſſaries of her Imperial Majeſty then gave Notes, payable after the Concluſion of the Peace. This Demand is ſaid to amount to a Million and a Half of Florins.

Genoa, Sept. 21. A Tartan arrived from Algiers, confirms the Account, that 21 Chriſtian Slaves having lately made their Eſcape in a ſmall Veſſel, which lay at Anchor in the Port, the Bey has cauſed all the remaining Slaves to be put in Irons.

LONDON,

Oct 22. Letters from Vienna ſay, that the Lady of the Engliſh Ambaſſador was the firſt Perſon to whom the Dowager Empreſs-Queen had given Audience ſince the Death of her Conſort. This ſhe did on Monday the 30th ult. as ſoon as the firſt ſix Weeks of Mourning were over.

By Letters from Col. Deſmaretz, his Majeſty's Commiſſary at Dunkirk, there is Advice, that, by the Demolition of the Jettees, a Bank of hard Shingle is forming on the Bar of the Harbour, which in a few Months will render the Channel acceſſible to nothing but ſhallops. Some of the principal Merhants are preparing to quit the Place.

The French Commandant at Newfoundland has had Notice, that on the breaking up of the Fiſhing for the preſent Seaſon, no Boats, Fiſhing Materials, &c. are to be left on Shore on the Iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, or any other Part of the Coaſt, on Pain of their being deſtroyed.

We hear, that on account of the Preſent declining ſtate of the Sugar Trade, Application will be made the enſuing Seſſions for a ſufficient Bounty, to encourage the Planters of Jamaica, and the other Weſt-India Iſlands, to cultivate Indico, as it is now practiſed with great Succeſs by the French.

A Sloop of War is fitting out at Portſmouth, to proceed in a few Days to the Bay of Honduras, with ſome further Inſtructions to the Commanding Officer, ſtationed for the Protection of the Britiſh Logwood Cutters.

Advice has been received from Turkey, by Way of Marſeilles, that ſome new Diſturbances had happened at Bagdad, and that the Revolters in Georgia gave the Ottoman Porte great Uneaſineſs.

Yeſterday Sir William Stevenſon, Knt. Lord-Mayor, waited on his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Brunſwick at St. James's, and preſented him with the Freedom of the City of London in a Gold Box, which his Highneſs accepted very graciouſly, and returned Thanks to the City of London in a very polite Anſwer.

On Wedneſday the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſſe kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand at St. James's, on being appointed Admiral and Warden of the Cinque Ports, in the room of his Grace the late Duke of Dorſet.

On Sunday laſt his Majeſty's ſhip Jaſon, and Carcaſs bomb, ſailed for the Coaſt of Africa; where they are to be ſtationed for the protection of the trade.

A French frigate, the Chimere, is arrived in the bay of Cadiz, from Barbary. The Captain reported that the Saletines were blocked up by the French.

It is now poſitively aſſerted, that the reaſon the great Commoner declined taking part in the preſent A-- ---n, was the want of the conſent of his noble Kinſman, who refuſed to engage in any ſyſtem wherein the favourite was concerned; beſides which, he did not ſee (it is ſaid) any plan formed for carrying on the K---'s buſineſs in the Houſe of C------s; and that he had other objections of ſo tender and delicate a nature, that he would not give his maſter the trouble of hearing them.

It is rumoured, that a noble Lord will ſoon quit precedency at the Admiralty board, being intended to occupy another department in the State.

Oct. 26. A draught has been made from the royal regiment of artillery, to compleat the companies in that ſervice at Minorca, and will ſail with Captain Smith's company, which is going to Gibraltar.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne, there was a numerous and ſplendid Court at St. James's, and the day was obſerved with the uſual demonſtrations of joy.

Yeſterday the Earl of Scarborough kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed deputy Earl Marſhal of England, in the room of the Earl of Suffolk.

Oct. 29. The Georgia packet, Anderſon, from Georgia and New York, is arrived at Portſmouth.

The Commandant of the French troops in Corſica is to have an interview this month with Paſcal Paoli, in order, as it is ſaid, to bring about an accommodation between the Corſicans and the Republick, under the guaranty of France.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived from Hanover with advice, that the Counteſs of Yarmouth died there the 19th inſtant, in the 56th year of her age.

It is ſaid his Grace the Duke of Richmond's entry into Paris will be extremely Magnificent; inſtructions having been previouſly ſent for many Engliſh of condition to attend his Excellency on the occaſion.

Oct. 31. The Bute Indiaman, Captain Maitland, is daily expected from Bengal; by which ſhip the Company expect to hear of the arrival of Lord Clive at that place.

The Hon. Col. O'Harra, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, we hear, will have his appointments made equal to that of the government of Jamaica.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Dunkirk we are informed, that a great part of the materials belonging to the baſon and harbour, have been ſhipt for Cherburgh, where they are to be employed in repairing that port.

November 2.

By an act of the firſt of his preſent Majeſty, for the ſupport of the houſhold, the ſum of 723,000 l. is ordered to be paid by his Majeſty out of the aggregate fund, eſtabliſhed by an act of the 1ſt of George II. during the continuance of 50,000 l. to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, 15,000 l. to the late Duke of Cumberland, and 12,000 l. to the Princeſs of Amelia. By the death of his Royal Highneſs, this 15,000 l. becomes now part of the civil liſt, for ſupport of his Majeſty's houſhold. It was granted him by an act of the 12th of the late King. By an act of the 19th of George II. the ſum of 25,000 l. was ſettled on his Royal Highneſs, and the heirs male of his body, for the ſingular ſervices done by him to his country: This was alſo made payable out of the aggregate fund; and which by his Royal Highneſs's death, without heirs male, is ſunk, and becomes a part of the publick revenue.

It is ſaid his Royal Highneſs has bequeathed a conſiderable legacy to the poor of Windſor.

It is ſaid an extraordinary chapter of the Garter will ſoon be held at Windſor, when the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick will be elected in the room of the Duke of Cumberland.

Yeſterday orders were ſent to the Managers of both Theatres, to ſuſpend acting till further notice.

November 5.

It is ſaid that the late appearance of a dropſical diſorder in his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick William, has unexpectedly produced ſome very favourable ſymptoms; and that there are now great hopes that his Highneſs's health will be perfectly re-eſtabliſhed.

Beſides the vacancy of Thomas Pitt, Eſq; as a Lord of the Admiralty, there is another, by the death of John Buller, Eſq;

Nov. 7. Captain Grundall, of the Nancy, arrived at Dover from Maryland, died on his paſſage home.

This being the anniverſary of the birth of Prince Henry-Frederick, his Majeſty's third brother, who enters into the 21ſt year of his age, his Majeſty received the compliments of the Nobility on the occaſion.

Nov. 9. We are aſſured that there are no leſs than 30 ſeats vacant in parliament, by deaths and promotions, ſince the laſt receſs.

On Friday morning the judgment obtained by Mr. Dryden Leach in the Court of Common Pleas, in conſequence of his verdict found at Guildhall in December 1763, againſt Meſſieurs Money, Watſon, and Blackmore, three of his Majeſty's Meſſengers (who entered his houſe, and arreſted and impriſoned him, under a General Warrant, iſſued by the Earl of Halifax, late one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, as the Printer of the original North Britain, No. 45) was affixed by the unanimous opinion of the Court of King's Bench, upon the Writ of Error and Bill of Exceptions brought by the Defendant.

By this important deciſion, Mr. Leach now recovers his 400 l. damages, with all coſts of ſuit.

This is the firſt final determination of the numerous actions which have been commenced againſt the Secretaries of State and Meſſengers, &c.

There are ſeveral other cauſes which depended upon the fate of Mr. Leach's, and conſequently the reſpective Plaintiffs will now receive their damages and coſts.

The cauſe between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Wood, it is apprehended, will be ended this term.

The following remarkable inſtance of old age, and a numerous offspring was inſerted in the regiſtry of the pariſh of Tregayen, and tranſcribed into the New Regiſtry in theſe words:---There lived an old man in the pariſh of Tregayen, in the county of Angleſey, named William ap Howel ap David ap Yerworth, aged 105: He had been thrice married; his firſt wife Elin Ferch William, by her he had thirty two children; his ſecond wife was Catharine Ferch Richard, by her he had ten children; the third wife was another Elin Ferch William, by her he had four children: He had alſo two concubines; the firſt was Jonet Ferch William, by her he had two children; the ſecond was Lecky Lloyd, by her he had five children. His eldeſt ſon was Griffith ap William, now living, aged eighty four years; he has childrens children to the fourth generation in abundance. His youngeſt ſon was alſo called Griffith ap William, aged two years and a half, now living, and the difference between the two brothers age is eighty one years and a half; for the eldeſt was of that age, when the youngeſt was born. His eldeſt daughter is called Alice Ferch William, aged ſeventy two; ſhe has been twice married, and hath a numerous offspring in the ſaid pariſh. At his funeral there was computed to be about three hundred preſons deſcended from him. The ſaid old man was of a middle ſtature, good complexion, never troubled with the cholic, gout or ſtone, ſeldom ſick, of moderate fortune, got his bread by tillage, exerciſed himſelf in fiſhing and fowling, and had his ſenſes to the laſt moment of his life.

Letters from the Hague, of the 22d inſt. inform, that Baron Vari de la Perriere, Miniſter there from the King of Sardinia to the States of Holland, had lately received Advice from his Court, that his Royal Maſter had nominated him Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, in the room of Count de la Marmora, who is to go from London to the Court of France in a publick Character.

It is reported, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick will take a Tour to Dublin, to viſit the Curioſities of that antient City and Metropolis before his Return to Germany.

Wedneſday laſt a young woman was tried at the Old Bailey, for ſtealing, in an amour with a ſailor, ſeven guineas, his property; the proof not being ſufficient, and the evidence of the ſailor very favourable, ſhe was acquitted. The honeſt tar immediately caught her in his arms, and kiſſed her with uncommon rapture, ſwearing it was damned cruel to keep all, but that ſhe was welcome to half. The ſmaks were ſo hearty and loud, that the Court was much ſurprized, and could not help ſmiling at the oddity.

Glouceſter, Oct. 28. The gentlemen of this county meet tomorrow, to draw up and ſign a petition to Parliament for the repeal of the Cyder-tax.

[What follows ſhould have properly gone before Mr. Ingerſol's Reſignation, inſerted in our firſt Page, but did not come to hand in Time.]

CONNECTICUT.

At a Meeting of a great Number of the reſpectable Inhabitants of the County of Windham, and Parts adjacent, held at Pomfret, in the ſaid County, on the 25th Day of December, 1765, the following Reſolves were unanimouſly agreed to, and ordered to be printed in the New-London Gazette, viz.

1. THAT Allegiance, and the ſtricteſt Loyalty, is ever due from the People of the Engliſh American Colonies, to our rightful Sovereign George the 3d, and his Succeſſors in the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover---that we will bear the higheſt Indignation againſt any that ſhall take Advantage of our preſent Situation to oppoſe the lawful Authority of this Colony, to obſtruct the free Courſe of Juſtice, or to injure any Man in his Perſon or Property, in Violation of the good and wholſome Laws of the ſame; and hold him an Enemy to his King and Country.

2. That God has, by Nature, given us a Right to Freedom; and, by ſolemn Charter, Compact and Agreement, made with our Forefathers, we are, as natural Heirs, by Inheritance, intitled to all the Rights and Privileges of the Engliſh Conſtitution, by which our natural Rights are confirmed.

3. That we have ever unmoleſtedly enjoyed our juſt Liberties and Properties, as the true-born Sons of Freedom, until the oppreſſive and deteſtable Stamp-Act was deeply formed, and fatally levelled at the very Root and Foundation of all our deareſt Rights and Enjoyments in Life, worth living for.

4. That all thoſe who were acceſſary to the forming the ſaid Act, are unfriendly to the Conſtitution, by which alone our moſt gracious King reigns, and we, his loyal Subjects, enjoy our Rights; and that every Perſon who endeavours the Execution of the ſame, is an inveterate Enemy to our public Weal and Tranquility.

5. That whereas our Stampman was appointed Agent for this Colony at the Court of Great-Britain, in Confidence that he would exert his utmoſt Abilities to prevent ſaid Act; nevertheleſs he returned the Executioner of thoſe Evils he was ſent to defend us from; and, notwithſtanding his ſolemn Engagements to the contrary, has, and ſtill obſtinately perſiſts, by every Way and Means his Malice and Craft ſuggeſts, or his unbridled Audacity can attempt, to plot the Ruin and total Overthrow of his native Country, to which he is allied by the tendereſt Ties, and ſtrongeſt Bonds of Gratitude; and thereby has ſet his own Intereſt in Competition with the Intereſt of his Country, and forfeited all Privilege of Protection from the ſame,---is no longer to be believed, his Friendſhip no more to be truſted, nor his malignant Deſigns any longer to be endured; and that aſſuredly, unleſs he inſtantly deſiſts from plotting our Ruin, writing, or ſending any Thing prejudicial to the Government, or even relative to the ſame, he ſhall forthwith feel the Weight of his injured Country's righteous Indignation, and know, by ſad Experience, all the Horrors of falling a defenceleſs Prey to the Juſtice of a free, injured and enraged People, whoſe Boſoms glow with the free Spirit of Britiſh Liberty, and who count not their Lives dear in the Defence of it.

6. That as to the Matters of Charge in the aforeſaid Articles againſt Mr. Ingerſol, we challenge him to deny, or vindicate himſelf from them, at any of our public Meetings: And we do hereby give him full Aſſurance, that if he will come, he ſhall have as fair a Hearing as he can deſire; and ſafe Protection from any Inſult or Injury to his Perſon or Property, while with us at our Meeting.

7. That Mr. Ingerſol's Letters be read publickly in all the Counties in this Colony, at their publick Meetings, if deſired.

8. That Copies of Mr Ingerſol's Letters be given out to ſome one Perſon in every County, to be kept for the Benefit of the Freemen.

9. That we moſt critically inſpect every Avenue and Way by which the Stamp Papers may be introduced into the Colony; and on Appearance of Danger, give the moſt ſpeedy Notice to the Freemen.

10. That we moſt earneſtly recommend to the civil Authority in this Colony, to proceed in Buſineſs as uſual; as our Ceſſation and Delay of Buſineſs will be conſtrued an implicit Acknowledgment of the Validity of the Stamp Act. To this Purpoſe we recommend a Piece wrote by a Maſter of Reaſon, and a true Friend to Liberty, in Penſylvania, and inſerted in the New-London Gazette of the 20th Inſtant. [Alſo in the New-York Thurſday's Gazette of the 5th of December Inſtant,] alſo we do fully concur with and adopt the Reſolves of the County of New-London, of the 10th Inſtant.

11. That another Meeting is appointed to be held on the firſt Thurſday in March next, at the Meeting Houſe, in the firſt Society in Canterbury, at 10 o'Clock on ſaid Day.

BOSTON, January 2.

We hear that Foſter Hutchinſon, Eſq; is appointed Special Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, during the Abſence of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, not exceeding the Term of Twelve Months.

We hear the Court of Common Pleas will be held here according to Law this Month.

The Court of Vice-Admiralty for this Province is opened for the uſual Buſineſs.

We hear that Warrants for abſconding Debtors agreeable to a Law of this Province, will be iſſued as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, January 13.

We have now in our Harbour, 18 ſhips, 17 ſnows, 19 brigs, 23 ſchooners, and 44 ſloops; in all 111 ſea veſſels.

A few Days ſince a Negroe Man, belonging to Mr. George Trail of New-Rochelle, killed his Houſe-keeper, by a Blow with a ſmall Ax on the Head, of which wound ſhe expired; the Villain immediately fled, and concealed himſelf in a Hay-ſtack, where he was found, after diligent Search, tried by three Juſtices of the Peace, and ordered to be burnt: Which Sentence was put in Execution at New-Rochelle laſt Week.

Jan. 20. We can aſſure the Publick from good Authority, that Lord Colvill has lately declared, th at he would not interrupt any Veſſel without Stamped Clearances, until he had received Orders from England for that Purpoſe.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this City, dated Nov. 9, 1765.

"I am fully ſenſible of the Malignity of the late Meaſures, and your--------has well delineated the Authors. Your Zeal is commendable; but you ſhould not impute your Grievances to the Whole, which were impoſed by the Influence of a Miniſtry univerſally deteſted, and now removed, and the new Miniſtry intirely in your Favour. An entire new Syſtem in your Favour is adopted, and the truly Noble Lord Dartmouth at the Head of the Board of Trade, your Friend out of Judgment, being fully convinced of the mutual Intereſt of the Colonies and their Mother Country; ſo that a few Months will give a new Face to your affairs.

"I contributed my Mite to his Information, and he was ſo condeſcending as to call on me, and thank me, and opened his Sentiments without reſerve.---He is a charming Man."

Extract of another Letter from London, dated Nov. 9, 1765.

"The new Miniſtry are determined to relieve you, and I hope a few Months will make a great Alteration in your American Affairs."

The Linen Manufactory is brought to ſuch a Pitch in this Government already, that a Piece of green Linen was laſt Wedneſday ſold in our Market for Eight Shillings per Yard.

The Mail for the Lord Hyde Packet, Captain Goddard, was made up at the Poſt Office laſt Thurſday Evening, but our Harbour has been ſo full of Ice for ſome Days paſt, that ſhe has not been able to get out.

On Saturday, the Fourth Inſtant, many of the Inhabitants of Albany having heard that Mr. Van Schaick, of that Place, Merchant, had applied for the Office of Diſtributor of Stamps there, a Number of them went to him, and demanded a Reſignation of the Office, if he had it, and a ſolemn Engagement, that he, nor any for him, ſhould ever act in it.----That he would not enter into ſuch an Engagement without ſome Reſerve, in caſe the Act ſhould hereafter take Place; which by no Means ſatisfying the People, ſeveral Hundreds of them aſſembled the next Monday Evening, and again inſiſted on his abſolute Renounciation of the Office; which he not complying with, they put a Halter about his Neck, dragged him through the Town, and it was thought would have hanged him, if he had not found Means to make his Eſcape, and take Sanctuary in the Fort. This ſo enraged the Multitude, that they returned to his Houſe, and demoliſhed all his Furniture that they could find, to the Value of 4 or 500l.

-----Two other Perſons there, we hear, had alſo applied for Employments in the Stamp-Office, one of whom was very roughly uſed, and the other had fled.

The following Letter from Mr. James M'Evers, of this City, to Mr. Henry Van Schaick, of Albany, is inſerted by particular Deſire, to ſatisfy the Sons of Liberty in this Place.

New-York, January 13, 1766.

SIR,

I Have received yours of the 7th Inſtant, acquainting me that, through a Report being propagated of your having made Application to me for the Diſtribution of Stamps at Albany, you had incurred the Diſpleaſure of your Fellow Citizens, and the Reſentment of the Populace. I am very ſorry that, through ſuch a Suppoſition, you ſhould meet with any Inſult, as it is groundleſs. I therefore, in Conſequence, think myſelf in Duty bound to declare, that you never made any Application to me for that Appointment, either in Perſon, by Letter, or any other Method whatever.----I hope this Declaration will remove any Prejudice againſt you on this Account.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble Servant,

JAMES M'EVERS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

On Wedneſday, the 15th Inſtant, died, much lamented, CHARLES NORRIS, Eſq; one of the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of this Province; a Gentleman not leſs diſtinguiſhable for his Integrity and eaſy Acceſs in public Truſts, than his Benevolence and engaging Deportment in private Life: By his Removal the Community have loſt a worthy Member, his Family an affectionate Relation, and his Acquaintance a diſintereſted Friend.----On the Friday following his Remains, generally accompanied by his Fellow Citizens, were interred in the Burying-Place of the Quakers, the Society with whom he always profeſſed.

By Captain Kells, from Barbados to Maryland, there is Advice of the Arrival of the Sloop Ranger, Captain Burrows, at that Iſland, from this Port.

The Snow Joanna, Captain Aſhmore, from this Port for Newry, was drove aſhore, off of Stow Creek, on the Third Inſtant, where ſhe, with her Cargoe, was intirely loſt.

The Snow Hawke, Thomas Price Maſter, bound to Cadiz, is loſt in Cheſopeak Bay, in Maryland, by the Ice.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in
Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, [Price One Shilling,]

A MORNING and EVENING's MEDITATION,
Or, A DESCANT on the TIMES.
A POEM. By T. L.

--------Silvis ubi paſſim,
Palantis error certo de tramite pellit,
Ille ſiniſtrorſum, hic dextrorſum abis, unus utrique
Error, ſed uarüs illudit partibus. HOR.
While mazy error draws mankind aſtray,
From truth's ſure path each takes his devious way;
One to the right, one to the left recedes,
Alike deluded as each fancy leads. ELPHINSTON's Tr.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1766.

AS the Partnerſhip of FRANKLIN and HALL, Printers, expires the Firſt Day of next Month; and as repeated Notices have been given to thoſe who are many Years in Arrear with them to pay, and no Regard has been had thereto; they are now obliged to acquaint ſuch, for the laſt Time, that if they do not diſcharge their reſpective Ballances by the Time mentioned, their Accounts muſt, and will, then be put into the proper Hands, in order to recover the Money.

They, at the ſame time, return their moſt hearty Thanks to their WORTHY CUSTOMERS, who have kindly and regularly paid them for their Labour.

N. B. The Pennſylvania Gazette, and all other Buſineſs, in the Printing Way, will be carried on by DAVID HALL, from the Firſt Day of next Month, at the ſame Place as uſual; when he flatters himſelf with the Continuance of the Favours of the PUBLIC.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1766.

AS it has hitherto been found very inconvenient for the Gentlemen in Virginia, Subſcribers to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, to tranſmit their Subſcriptions to this City, and that it would be better to have ſome Perſon or Perſons, in that Colony, authorized to receive the ſame; Notice is hereby given, that Meſſieurs HUNTER and GLASSELL, Merchants in Fredrickſburgh, are appointed for that Purpoſe; and likewiſe to collect in the outſtanding Money for that Paper.----.. And it is thought proper likewiſe to give this futher Notice, that no Pennſylvania Gazettes will be ſent into Virginia from the Firſt of next Month, unleſs to thoſe who ſubſcribe afreſh with theſe Gentlemen, and pay them the Advance Money.

To be SOLD by
COXE and FURMAN,

BEST Claret and Fontiniac in Bottles, Burlington Pork, in Barrels and Half Barrels, ſalt-petred and common Hams, Bar Iron, made of Andover Pigs, Albany Peas, &c. ¶ 2 M.

Quebec, Auguſt 1, 1765.

IF HORACE BRATTAN, or BRITTAN, Son of GEORGE BRATTAN, of Tullybroom, in the County of Tyrone, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Gentleman, deceaſed) who left Ireland about 30 Years ago, and came to Philadelphia, or any of his Children, be living: And alſo if William M'Bride, who left Ireland about 10 Years ago, and came to Philadelphia, be living, or any of his Children, they will hear of ſomething to their Advantage, by informing KENELON CHANDLER, and JOHN M'CORD, of the City of Quebec, Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Robert Brittan, Eſq; deceaſed, or either of them, by Letter, of their Names, Ages and Places of Abode, and ſending proper Certificates thereof to them. Mr. SAMUEL PURVIANCE, jun. of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, will in the mean Time give them Directions how to act. 6 W.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in the Townſhip of Towamenſing, and County of Philadelphia, a Servant Boy, named Philip Mitchell, about 15 Years of Age; had on, when he went away, a brown homeſpun Jacket, an old fine Hat, old Leather Breeches, old Stockings, with Leggings over them, good double-ſoled Shoes, with Hobnails in them. Whoever takes up the ſaid Boy, and brings him to his Maſter, or to any Goal, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me JOSEPH LUCKEN. *

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Cheſter Town, Maryland, a Servant Man, named Charles Hyſley, about 25 Years of Age, well ſet, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, wears a light coloured Saggathy Coat, with green Lining, black Pluſh Breeches; he is very talkative, particularly about Horſe-riding and Racing, and at the Time he went off ſtole a ſorrel Mare, that is nearly blind. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by RICHARD GRAVES. ¶

JOHN and DAVID RHEA

HAVE removed their Store from their late Dwelling-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, to the Houſe of Caſper Wiſtar, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King Tavern; where they have for Sale, a large and neat Aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on very low Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

All Perſons indebted to them above Twelve Months, are deſired to make immediate Payment. Likewiſe all Perſons indebted to JOHN RHEA, by Bond, Bill, or Book Account, are once more requeſted to make Payment, to prevent their Debts being put into Lawyers Hands. 3 M.

To be Sold, at ROBERT LEWIS's Store, in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge,

SUperfine, middling and coarſe Boulting-Cloths; where Millers and others may be ſupplied, ſuitable to every Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, in which he has had long Experience. Thoſe unacquainted with Cloths, may depend on having of the beſt Quality, and proper Directions in what Manner to uſe them.

Alſo one Pair of 4 Feet 4 Inch Cologne Mill Stones, a few Setts of Team-Bells, Saw-Mill and Croſs-cut Saws, a Parcel of Carpenters Tools, and an Aſſortment of European Goods. 3 M.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

A Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 187 Acres, with a Frame Houſe thereon, an Orchard of good Fruit, about 12 Acres of Meadow in good Order, and about 14 Acres cleared, and ready for ſowing with Graſs Seed, ſituate within the Town Bounds of Glouceſter, in the Province of New-Jerſey; the ſaid Plantation is very conveniently ſituated to attend the Philadelphia Market from, eſpecially ſince the Bridge is built over Newtown Creek, the Diſtance being but between 3 and 4 Miles from ſaid Plantation to Cooper's Ferry. The Place may be entered on immediately. For further Particulars apply to the Subſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ 7s. 6d. Tbc. THOMAS WHARTON.

STrayed or ſtolen from Rowland Parry, of Duck Creek, Kent County, the Beginning of December laſt, a ſorrel Mare, about 14 Hands high, neither Brand nor Ear-mark remembered, one of her hind Feet white, a ſwitch Tail, was ſhod before, paces, trots and gallops well, about 10 or 11 Years old, and well ſet. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to ſaid Rowland Parry, at Duck Creek Mills, or to Dr. Jonathan Morris, in Marlborough, or to Cadwalader Evans, in Edgmont, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by either of them to whom ſaid Mare is brought.

¶ CADWALLADER EVANS.

To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately,

A Convenient two Story Dwelling houſe, Bake houſe, Granary and Store, in the Southern Liberties of this City, next to James Pain's, in Cedar ſtreet, with a very convenient Yard, that will hold 40 or 50 Cords of Wood, as alſo the Privilege of landing on the Wharff; there is a Pump cloſe to the Bake-houſe Door, being the ſame occupied lately by William Clothier. Alſo to be lett, a Number of Brick and wooden lower and upper Stores, next adjoining the above Premiſes, together with a large and convenient Wharff. Any Perſon or Perſons inclining to rent the whole, or Part, by applying to Samuel Maſſey, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut ſtreets, may know the Terms.

N. B. Said Maſſey has a few Barrels of good Muſcovado Sugar to diſpoſe of. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Vaſtine, ſenior, late of Hilltown Townſhip, Bucks County, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment; and ſuch as have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, are alſo deſired to produce their Accounts, in order for Settlement, by the 20th Day of February next, at the Dwelling-houſe of Benjamin Vaſtine, where the Executors of ſaid Eſtate will attend. ⊕

RUN away, the 16th of November laſt, from John Fareis, a Servant Man, named Edward Carlow, but has changed his Name to Collings, and may go by ſome other Name, a Shoemaker by Trade; he is a ſpry Fellow, and wears his Hat on his Right Eye; has a brown Wig, red Hair, white Eye-brows and Laſhes, Freckles on the Backs of his Hands, is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high; wore a brown Coat, light Velvet Jacket, white Thread, or black Silk Stockings; walks faſt when he travels, ſpeaks good Engliſh, pretends to have two Uncles in New-London, both Miniſters, ſays he has a ſmall Eſtate in Ireland, and is well beloved among the Women. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in any Goal in this Province, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and if out of the Province, Five Pounds, paid by JOHN FAREIS.

N. B. He was advertiſed in No. 1927 of this Gazette; was ſeen at Chriſtiana Bridge, in New-Caſtle County, about a Month ago, and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Lancaſter. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off, as they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the Law directs. ¶

⁂ There is now at the Store kept by WILLIAM SMITH, one Door below Water-ſtreet, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, between Thirty and Forty Pieces of CLOTHS, of different Colours and Qualities, all our own Produce and Manufacture. Some of which little, if any ways, inferior to the Super-Cloths imported from England. Alſo home-made Linens, Shaloons, Blankets, Swanſkins, Flannels, &c. &c.

⁂ CHURCH LOTTERY TICKETS to be ſold by DAVID HALL, at the New Printing-Office.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be ſold by
DAVID HALL,

At the New Printing-Office, in Philadelphia, a large and valuable Collection of BOOKS; among which are the following, viz.

FOLIOS.

BIBLES; Barrows works, 2 vols. Ellwood's ſacred hiſtory; Sewell's hiſtory of the Quakers; Fiſher's works; Luther on the Galatians; Pilkington's evangelical hiſtory; Fox's book of martyrs; Henry on the Bible, 6 vols, Ditto on the New-Teſtament only, 2 vols. Hawkins's pleas of the crown; Wood's inſtitutes; Jacob's law dictionary; Lex mercatoria rediviva; Horſman's and Bridgman's conveyancing; Biographia Britannica, 6 vols. L'Eſtrange's Joſephus; Salmon's univerſal traveller, 2 vols. Raleigh's hiſtory of the world, 2 vols. Homer, Greek, 2 vols. Chambaud's French and Engliſh dictionary; Gibbs's deſigns and architecture; Weſt-India pilot, &c.

QUARTOS.

Bibles; Statutes at large, 9 vols. Godolphin's orphan's legacy; Heiſter's ſurgery; Mead's medical works; Aſtruc on the venereal diſeaſe; Lewis's materia medica; Winſlow's anatomy; Watts's works, 6 vols. Doddridge's family expoſitor, 6 vols. Neal's hiſtory of the Puritans, 2 vols. Benſon's life of Chriſt; Ditto's hiſtory of the firſt planting the chriſtian religion; Ditto's paraphraſe and notes on the epiſtles of St. Paul, 2 vols. Weſtley on the New-Teſtament; Cruden's concordance; Leland on the advantage and neceſſity of the chriſtian revelation, 2 vols. Pierce's paraphraſe on the epiſtles of St. Paul to the Coloſſians, Philippians and Hebrews; Blackſtone's great charter, and charter of the foreſt; Emerſon's mechanicks; Jeſuit's practice of perſpective; Gardiner's logarithms; Smith's ſyſtem of optics, 2 vols. Salmon's palladio Londinenſis; Weir's book keeping; Simpſon's Euclid; Franklin on electricity; The merchant's public compting-houſe; Grieve's hiſtory of Kamſchatka; Deſcription of the Spaniſh iſlands and ſettlements on the coaſt of the Weſt-Indies; The operations of the allied army under Prince Ferdinand; Account of the firſt diſcovery and natural hiſtory of Florida; Rimius's memoirs of the houſe of Brunſwick; Miller's gardiner's dictionary; Duhamel's huſbandry; The Greek theatre of Brumoy, tranſlated by Mrs. Charlotte Lenox, 3 vols. New regulations for the Pruſſian infantry; Brown on muſic; Fingal and Temora, ancient epic poems; Drury's univerſal atlas; Gibſon on horſes; Hutton's merchant's magazine.

OCTAVOS.

Bibles and Prayer-books; Shaw's juſtice; Burn's poor laws; Scriviner's guide; Crown circuit companion; Blackſtone's law tracts; Shaw's pariſh law; Cunningham on exchange; Freeholder's companion; Laws of the admiralty of Great-Britain; Frederician code; Spirit of laws; Compendious law library; Blackſtone's analyſis of the laws of England; Conductor generalis; practiſing attorney; A general treatiſe of naval trade and commerce; Doctor and ſtudent; Baron and Feme; Fielding on penal laws; Attorney's and pleader's treaſury; Law of attornies; Jacob's attorney's practice; Gilbert's law of evidence; Jacob's law dictionary abridged; Law of ejectments; law of arreſts; Compleat juryman; Guide to juries; Attorney's pocket companion, and pocket-book; Young clerk's magazine; Rouſſeau's principles of politic law; coroner's guide.

Boerhaave's lectures; Macbride's experiments; James's, Shaw's Quincey's, Alleyne's, and new diſpenſatories; Barrow's medicinal dictionary; Heiſter's compendium; Turner's, Warner's, Sharpe's and Gooch's ſurgery; Cheſelden's anatomy; Smellie's, Chamberlayne's, Daventer's, Pugh's, and Culpepper's midwifery; Mackenzie on health; Brockleſby's medical obſervations; Pringle on the diſeaſes of the army; Medical obſervations and enquiries; Eſſays and obſervations phyſical and literary; Lobb on the ſmall pox; Ditto's medical principles; Vanſweiten's commentaries abridged; Aſtruc, Glaſs, Tiſſot, and Huxham on fevers; Sharp's critical enquiry into the preſent ſtate of ſurgery; Shebbeare's, Shaw's, Brookes's, and Ball's practice of phyſic; Friend's hiſtory of phyſic; Barry on digeſtion; Alleyne's ſynopſis medicinæ; Lind on the ſcurvy; Monroe on diſeaſes; Swan's Sydenham; Cheyne on health, regimen, curing diſeaſes, fevers, and on the gout; Genty's lectures on anatomy; Douglas on mortifications; Alſton on lime water; Stonehouſe's advice to a patient; Ranby on gunſhot wounds; Blakey on ruptures; Warren's treatiſe concerning the malignant fever in Barbados, and the neighbouring iſlands; Diſtinct ſymptoms of the gravel and ſtone; De Monchy on diſeaſes; Dover's phyſician's legacy; Douglas on the hydrocele; Quincey's medicina ſtatica; Armſtrong on health; Medicina Britannica, with notes by Mr. Bartram.

Holden's paraphraſe on the books of Job, Pſalms, Proverbs, and Eccleſiaſtes; Lardner's credibility of the goſpel hiſtory, 17 vols. Law's works, 9 vols. Scott's chriſtian life; Arndt's true chriſtianity, and garden of paradiſe; Leighton's theological lectures; Hartley's paradiſe reſtored; Ellwood's life; Penn's no croſs no crown; Lives of Richardſon, Bownas, and Hall.

Biographical dictionary, 12 vols. Dictionary of arts and ſciences, 4 vols. Ainſworth's dictionary, 2 vols. Fenning's, Martin's, Dyche's, Bailey's, Boyer's, Cole's, Young's, and Buchanan's dictionaries; Wheeler's botaniſt's and gardiner's dictionaries; Miller's gardiner's kallender; Dictionary of heraldry.

Smollet's hiſtory of England, 15 vols. Rollin's Roman hiſtory, 16 vols. Livy's ditto, 6 vols. L'Eſtrange's Joſephus; Campbell's lives of the admirals; Puffendorff's hiſtory of Europe; Hyman's travels through part of Europe, Aſia minor, &c. Robertſon's and Buchanan's hiſtories of Scotland; Hampton's Polybius; Ulloa's voyage to South America; Ockley's hiſtory of the Saracens; Keyſler's travels; Mair's and Weſton's book-keeping; Wilſon's and Love's ſurveying; Handmaid to the arts; Salmon's, Gordon's, and Holmes's geographical grammars; Duhamel's, and Mortimer's huſbandry; Temple's works, &c. &c. &c.

TWELVES.

Bibles and Prayer-books; Pope's works; Ditto's iliad and odyſſey; Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian; Female and Univerſal ſpectator; Clariſſa; Grandiſon; Cleopatra; Caſſandra; Nature diſplayed; Smollet's voyages; Plutarch's lives; Rollin's antient hiſtory, and Belles lettres; Dodſley's poems; Sully's memoirs; Modern travels; The Connoiſſeur; Thomſon's works; Hume's eſſays; The Rambler; Select collection of Engliſh plays, 6 vols. Shakeſpear's, Molliere's, Congreve's, Cibber's, Johnſon's, Buckingham's, Addiſon's, and a variety of ſingle plays, &c. &c.

Of whom alſo may be had, a general Aſſortment of School Books; Teſtaments, Spelling books, Pſalters, Pſalm Books, Primmers and Horn Books; a Variety of Chapman Books, and ſmall Hiſtories; and entertaining and uſeful Books for Children.

Likewiſe Imperial, Royal, Medium, Demy, Pott, Pro Patria and Pott Paper, by the Ream, or ſmaller Quantity; different Sorts of marbled Paper; Blank Books of all Sorts; Parchment, Quills, &c. A choice Collection of Prints, among which the King and Queen, reckoned to be very well done---Copper-plate Pieces, by the beſt Hands----And Paper Hangings.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Kingſeſs Townſhip, about two Months ago, a dark brown Horſe, near 13 Hands high, has a ſmall Star in his Forehead, and is a natural Pacer. The Owner deſcribing this Horſe, and paying Charge of keeping, and this Advertiſement, may have him again.

⊖ NEALES JONES.

CAME to the Plantation of Caſper Cleckner, at Paſſyunk, on the 7th Inſtant, a black Cow, big with Calf, both her Ears cut off. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges and take her away. CASPER CLECKNER. +

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber, did execute ſix Bonds, five of them for 100 Pounds each, and the other for 106 Pounds, to Nathaniel Ring for a Tract of Land, in New-Garden, Cheſter County; And whereas I have diſcovered by Records, and otherwiſe, that the ſaid Tract of Land was incumbered by a Grant to one Perſon, and a Mortgage to another, before his Sale to me, and that he has not diſcharged it. I do hereby give Notice to the Public of the Premiſes, that no honeſt Man may engage himſelf in a Law-ſuit, by taking an Aſſignment of thoſe Bonds, as I am determined not to pay, till I am compelled by Law.

January 14, 1766. SIMEON WOODROW. ⊙

WANTED,

TWO ſingle Men, that underſtand the Farming and Gardening Buſineſs well, particularly the Farmer muſt be well acquainted with the raiſing of Hemp and Flax, Buying and Grazing of Cattle.---As he is wanted for an Overſeer to a Farm, not far from this City, by Application to the Subſcriber, on or before the 10th Day of next March, they may hear of good Encouragement.

Any Perſon having a black Horſe to ſell, 14 Hands high, round hipped, and long Barrel, otherwiſe well made, not to exceed 7 Years old, apply as above.

Wanted, A Quantity of Red Cedar 7 Feet Poſt, for Poſt and Rail Fence, and two Men, or one, that will engage to put them up well, and with Diſpatch. Apply to JOHN MALCOLM, at his Houſe, the South End of Second ſtreet, by the Sugar-houſe, who has to lett on Leaſe, 4 Acres of choice Meadow, cloſe to this City. ⊖

ANDREW BORNIE, my late Foreman, having left me, I think it proper to inform my Cuſtomers, that I continue to carry on the Taylor's Buſineſs, with the Aſſiſtance of Jehu Eldrige, and as he is a ſober Man, and well qualified in his Trade, I hope for the Continuance of the Cuſtom of ſuch who have heretofore kindly employed me, as I am very ſenſible many have, from a feeling Sympathy and Compaſſion with my diſtreſſed Circumſtance, whoſe Favours I gratefully acknowledge, and ſhall eſteem it a particular Favour of any others that may apply to me for Clothes to be made up, which I ſhall endeavour to have performed with Faithfulneſs and Care I continue to live in Walnut-ſtreet, and can ſupply my Cuſtomers with Clothes and Trimmings of ſundry Kinds. MARY CANNAN. ¶ 5s. Tbc.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Negroe Girl, about 18 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox, can cook, waſh, and do any Sort of Houſe Work, ſold for no Fault. Enquire at the New Printing-Office. ¶

Bucks, ſſ.

WHEREAS Gilbert Hicks, and John De Normandie, of Bucks County, Eſquires, by Virtue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion to them directed for the Trial of Negroes within the ſaid County, have appointed Wedneſday, the 29th Day of this inſt. January, for holding a Court for the Trial of Negroes, at the Houſe of Nathaniel Ellicott, in Artleborough, in the ſame County: Therefore public Notice is hereby given, that all Perſons who ſtand bound by Recognizance for the Appearance of any Negroe or Negroes, muſt be with the ſaid Negroes before the Juſtices aforeſaid, at the Day and Place aforeſaid, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day. And all Perſons who ſtand bound to proſecute, or give Evidence againſt any ſuch Negroe, or otherwiſe have to do at the ſaid Court, are then likewiſe to attend, and abide the Order of the ſaid Court. 8

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, ſituate in Amwell, in the County of Hunterdon, and Province of Weſt Jerſey, containing 85 Acres of Land, adjoining the Lands of Nicholas Signe, Aſher Morgan, and the Road leading to Howell's Ferry, on which is a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed, a good Barn, and two overſhot Griſt-mills, one Pair of Stones in each Mill, two Boulting Mills that go by Water, one other Boulting Mill for the Country, that goes by Hand; alſo a Saw-mill on the ſame Dam, which is ſupplied with conſtant Water from living Springs, about 10 Acres of watered Meadow, which produces the beſt of Engliſh Hay, a good young Orchard that produces Plenty of the beſt Fruit, with a Number of Peach, Cherry and Pear Trees; alſo a Cooper's Shop. The above Buildings are almoſt new, and in good Repair, and are near the Center of one of the beſt Townſhips in the Province for raiſing of Wheat. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may have eaſy Terms of Payment, by applying to SAMUEL KETCHIM, living on the Premiſes, or SAMUEL TUCKER, Eſq; in Trenton. ¶ 7s. 6d.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living at Brown's Mills, in Nottingham Townſhip, Burlington County, Weſt New-Jerſey, a Mulattoe Servant Man, named John Johnſton, but it is likely he will change his Name; he is about 25 or 26 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has a Lump on his Lip, thought to be his under one, and has a down Look: Had on, when he went away, a half-worn Caſtor Hat, a light coloured Broadcloth Coat and Veſt, half-worn, ribbed Worſted Stockings, new Shoes, and has with him a Pair of double-ſoled Ditto, alſo a large Buckſkin Jacket, lined with white Flannel, a red half-worn Great-Coat, Leather Breeches, and ſundry other Things. He is a very talkative Fellow, given to Drink, and lived ſome Time ago with Jos. Biddle, then with James Smith, of Burlington, afterwards with Richard Brown, and laſtly with the Subſcribers. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals on the Continent, ſo as his Maſters may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by us, ABIA BROWN, JOS. CLAYTON. ¶ 3 M.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Partnerſhip of John Egle, and Joſeph Koffman, in New-Providence Townſhip, Philadelphia County, by Bonds, Notes, or Book Debts, are deſired to pay the ſame before the firſt Day of March next; and thoſe who neglect Payment by the above mentioned Time, may expect to be proſecuted according to Law, without further Notice; thoſe who have juſt Demands againſt ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted by JOHN EGLE, and JOSEPH KOFFMAN. ⊖

Trenton, January 1, 1766.

WHEREAS Hugh M'Can, late of Tewkſbury, in the County of Hunterdon, Merchant, an inſolvent Debtor, did on the 27th Day of November laſt, make an Aſſignment of all his real and perſonal Eſtate, both in Law and Equity, unto us the Subſcribers, for the Benefit of his Creditors: And on the ſame 27th of November the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, and the Hon. John Berrien, Eſq; third Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the Province of New-Jerſey, did confirm us the Subſcribers, Aſſignees of the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate; in Conſequence of which, we deſire all Perſons that are any Ways indebted thereto, on Bill, Bond, Book Account, or otherwiſe howſoever, to diſcharge their reſpective Debts to us at Trenton, on or before the firſt Day of March next enſuing, as Actions will be commenced againſt all thoſe that delay a Compliance after that Date, by SAMUEL TUCKER, SAMUEL HENRY, and JOSEPH PHILIPS, Aſſignees. ¶

WHEREAS a Bill of Sale, dated the 9th of January 1765, was aſſigned to me the 14th of April by Daniel Netherie, of a Tract of Land, ſituated in Juniata, formerly the Property of William Carr, and as I am informed that the ſaid Carr has given a later Bill of Sale to John Jack, in Cumberland County, of ſaid Land; this is to forewarn all Perſons not to take any Aſſignment of the ſaid Bill of Sale, or of any other whatſoever for ſaid Land, as the Property is mine, and I will defend it while I am able, THOMAS BURNY. ⊕

Trenton, January 1, 1766.

WHEREAS Robert Rutherford, of Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon, Innholder, an inſolvent Debtor, did on the 27th Day of November laſt, make an Aſſignment of all his real and perſonal Eſtate, both in Law and Equity, unto us the Subſcribers, for the Benefit of his Creditors: And on the ſame 27th Day of November the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, and the Hon. John Berrien, Eſq; third Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the Province of New-Jerſey, did confirm us the Subſcribers, Aſſignees of the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate; in Conſequence of which, we deſire all Perſons that are any Ways indebted thereto, on Bill, Bond, Book Account, or other wiſe howſoever, to diſcharge their reſpective Debts to us at Trenton, on or before the firſt Day of March next enſuing, as Actions will be commenced againſt all thoſe that neglect a Compliance after that Time. SAMUEL TUCKER, ISAAC ALLEN, SAMUEL HENRY, NATHANIEL PARKER, Aſſignees. ⊕

FIVE POUNDS, or FIFTY SHILLINGS, Reward.

STOLEN out of the Stable of the Subſcriber, living on Society-hill, near St. Peter's Church, at Philadelphia, on the 20th of laſt Month, a very good likely Draught Horſe, of a dun Colour, about 14 Hands high, with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, branded on the near Buttock AL in a Piece, but hardly diſcernible, has a black Streak down his Back, and goes a dull Pace, was lately ſhod all round. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Fifty Shillings Reward; and for the Thief and Horſe, Five Pounds, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JEREMIAH WOOLSTON. △

City of Burlington, 26th 12th Month Dec. 1765.

WHEREAS, in the Year 1761, I was applied to by Hugh Doran, of Baltimore County, in Maryland, to recover a Sum of Money, due to him from a Perſon then reſident in the City of Burlington, in New-Jerſey, and, in purſuance thereof, I commenced an Action; but finding very ſoon that the Debtor was incapable of Payment, I deſiſted from further proceeding, and, by Letter, informed my Client thereof. About the Beginning of the Year 1764, I diſcovered that the Debtor's Circumſtances had changed, and apprehending a Recovery poſſible, I reſumed the Proſecution. The Effect was, by giving ſome Time for Payment, I obtained Security for the Money, which I ſince received; and having wrote ſeveral Letters to my Client without Effect, I have lately been informed he is dead; I therefore take this Method of communicating the Matter to his Repreſentatives, as I am ignorant who they are, and where, or how, I ſhall direct for them, hereby informing all concerned, that I am ready to pay the Money on Demand, to any one who ſhall appear legally authorized to receive it. SAMUEL ALLINSON.

And whereas the following Deeds or Conveyances have been lately left in my Hands, by Rebecca Scattergood, Widow and Executrix of Joſeph Scattergood, late of the City of Burlington, Eſq; deceaſed, many of them being for valuable Tracts of Land, and other real Eſtates, which the Poſſeſſors may now, or in future, be in Danger of loſing, for want of a compleat Chain of Conveyances, and without thoſe Conveyances mentioned (many, or moſt, of which are not recorded) they may be utterly unable to make out ſuch Chain, and their Titles conſequently will prove defective; the Owners are therefore hereby informed, that I ſhall be glad to deliver the ſaid Deeds, which for the Security of their Eſtates, I think expedient for them to call upon me and receive.

Conveyance from Thomas Gardner to John Hugg, junior. Ditto from Richard Haines to John Wetherill. Ditto from William Baſnet to Thomas Stevenſon. Ditto from Thomas Stevenſon to Hugh Huddy. Ditto from Robert Ridgaway to William Haſſ?? Ditto from John Vanſciver to Charles Read. Ditto from Thomas Middleton and Samuel Stokes, Executors of Mary Eves, to Iſaac Kay. Ditto from Anthony Elton to Lawrence Morris. Ditto from John Beaumont to John Prickett. Ditto from Thomas Moore and his Wife to Samuel Wickward. Ditto from Revell Elton (the Father) to Revell Elton (the Son) Ditto from John Clarke to John Horner. Ditto from Lemuel Oldale and his Wife to William Heſs. Ditto from William Hyes to John Vanſciver. Ditto from John Burr to Benjamin Springer. Ditto from William Murrel to John Woolſton. Ditto from John Woolſton to John Macintoſh. Ditto from Martha Huddy to William Patteſon. Ditto from John Wetherill to Joſeph Wetherill. Ditto from Thomas Raper to George Willis. Ditto from Joſhua Humphries to Lawrence Morris. Ditto from Hugh Sharp to Peter Bard. Ditto from Robert Ridgaway to John Vanſciver. Ditto from John Antrum to William Pancoaſt. Ditto from Joſeph Richards to Job Lippincott. Ditto from Samuel Morris to John Wetherill. Ditto from William Purdy to Richard Borden. Ditto from John Pancoaſt to William Pancoaſt. Ditto from William Biddle to William Pancoaſt. Ditto from William Biddle and Wife, and William Biddle, jun. to Joſeph Shreve. Ditto from Martha Dummer to William Buſtill and Iſaac De Cow. Ditto from Aaron Beſwick to Benjamin Moore, jun. Ditto from Paul Watkins and his Wife to Benjamin Lucas. SAMUEL ALLINSON.

Salem County, January 13, 1766.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Salem, Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of Mary Lock, that on the Petition of the ſaid Mary Lock, with the major Part in Value of her Creditors, to the Judges aforeſaid, the 8th Day of February is appointed for the Creditors of the ſaid Mary Lock to meet at the Court-Houſe in Salem, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the ſaid Debtor's Eſtate ſhould not be made, and the Debtor diſcharged, agreeable to the late Act of Aſſembly, made and provided for that Purpoſe. 8

To the PUBLICK.

WHEREAS I am informed that there has been an Advertiſement publiſhed under my Name, in the Gazette, No. 1930, &c. reſpecting a certain John Marſh; Theſe are therefore to require you not to take any Notice, or pay any Regard to ſaid Advertiſement, ſo publiſhed as aforeſaid (reſpecting his being apprehended) and I do alſo notify, that if he, the ſaid Marſh, ſhould be any ways moleſted or apprehended, under the Sanction of ſaid Advertiſement, I will not be accountable for the ſame, or any Part thereof. Given under my Hand, this 11th Day of the Firſt Month, Anno Domini 1766.

⊕ 6 W. THOMAS WOODWARD.

To the PUBLIC.

ADAM CRYCER, from Germany, Maſter of the Slight of Hand and Muſick, performs every Day this Week and next, at the Sign of Lord Loudoun, in Front-ſtreet, cloſe by the Drawbridge. Tickets to be had at the ſaid Sign of Lord Loudoun. Price One Shilling. 8

RUN away, on the 31ſt of December laſt, from the Subſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, three Doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, an Apprentice Lad, named Daniel Britt, by Trade a Taylor, about 14 Years of Age, born at St. George's, in New-Caſtle County, Pennſylvania, of a low Stature, fair Hair, tied behind, and of a fair Complexion; had on, when he went away, an old blue Coat, with red Lining, an old red Flannel Jacket, lappelled, a Pair of blue Pluſh Breeches, and a Pair of blue Yarn Stockings, but had no Hat on. Whoever ſecures ſaid Apprentice, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have One Shilling Reward, paid by JOHN GRANT. ¶ 1 W.

January 30, 1766. NUMB. 1936.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Quebec, Auguſt 1, 1765.

IF HORACE BRATTAN, or BRITTAN, Son of GEORGE BRATTAN, of Tullybroom, in the County of Tyrone, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Gentleman, deceaſed) who left Ireland about 30 Years ago, and came to Philadelphia, or any of his Children, be living: And alſo if William M‘Bride, who left Ireland about 10 Years ago, and came to Philadelphia, be living, or any of his Children, they will hear of ſomething to their Advantage, by informing KENELON CHANDLER, and JOHN M‘CORD, of the City of Quebec, Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Robert Brittan, Eſq; deceaſed, or either of them, by Letter, of their Names, Ages and Places of Abode, and ſending proper Certificates thereof to them. Mr. SAMUEL PURVIANCE, jun. of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, will in the mean Time give them Directions how to act. 6 W.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1766.

AS the Partnerſhip of FRANKLIN and HALL, Printers, expires the Firſt Day of next Month; and as repeated Notices have been given to thoſe who are many Years in Arrear with them to pay, and no Regard has been had thereto; they are now obliged to acquaint ſuch, for the laſt Time, that if they do not diſcharge their reſpective Ballances by the Time mentioned, their Accounts muſt, and will, then be put into the proper Hands, in order to recover the Money.

They, at the ſame time, return their moſt hearty Thanks to their WORTHY CUSTOMERS, who have kindly and regularly paid them for their Labour.

N.B. The Pennſylvania Gazette, and all other Buſineſs, in the Printing Way, will be carried on by DAVID HALL, from the Firſt Day of next Month, at the ſame Place as uſual; when he flatters himſelf with the Continuance of the Favours of the PUBLIC.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1766.

AS it has hitherto been found very inconvenient for the Gentlemen in Virginia, Subſcribers to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, to tranſmit their Subſcriptions to this City, and that it would be better to have ſome Perſon or Perſons, in that Colony, authorized to receive the ſame; Notice is hereby given, that Meſſieurs HUNTER and GLASSELL, Merchants in Frederickſburgh, are appointed for that Purpoſe; and likewiſe to collect in the outſtanding Money for that Paper.---- And it is thought proper likewiſe to give this futher Notice, that no Pennſylvania Gazettes will be ſent into Virginia from the Firſt of next Month, unleſs to thoſe who ſubſcribe afreſh with theſe Gentlemen, and pay them the Advance Money.

ENQUIRIES concerning the Conſtitution of the Engliſh Colonies in Relation to Great-Britain.

I HAVE lately read a pamphlet, intituled, "Conſiderations on the propriety of impoſing taxes in the Britiſh colonies, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue by act of parliament." And it appears to me, that the ingenious author has ſufficiently evinced that the people of the colonies are, in no ſenſe, either actually or virtually, repreſented by the houſe of commons in the Britiſh parliament, and from thence juſtly infers the impropriety of impoſing duties or taxes in the colonies, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue by act of parliament; for that ſuch impoſitions would be giving and granting property not belonging to the givers, without the conſent of the owners, either in perſon, or by repreſentation. Yet the author allows, that in ſome other matters the parliament may, with propriety, make laws to bind the people of the colonies, without their conſent.---I ſhall not preſume to ſay his opinion herein is not right, but if it is, I wiſh he had ſhewn more clearly on what principles it is founded.----I allow there may be a diſtinction between laws for impoſing taxes, and laws for regulations in other matters; and having authority to make laws to regulate and ſecure property, by no means neceſſarily implies a power or right to take away property, without the conſent of the owners. But is it not a principle of the Britiſh conſtitution eſſential to liberty, that no laws can be made to bind the people of Britain, without their conſent? And are not the people of the colonies equally intitled to all privileges and immunities of free and natural ſubjects as the people of Britain? But it is ſaid, "The colonies are dependent upon Great-Britain, and the ſupreme authority, veſted in the King, lords and commons, may juſtly be exerciſed to ſecure or preſerve their dependence;"---- and, that "This authority reſults from, and is implied in, the idea of the relation ſubſiſting between England and her colonies."----But what is their relation, but that of fellow ſubjects of the ſame king, inhabiting diſtinct dominions, each having diſtinct and complete powers of legiſlation, and intitled to equal privileges and immunities?---What is the authority veſted in the houſe of commons, but that of acting in behalf of the people they repreſent?----And is not the dependence between England and her colonies mutual? But it is further ſaid, that this authority of the parliament over the colonies is founded in expreſs compact; in that by charter they are reſtrained from making acts of aſſembly repugnant to the laws of England. But what is meant by the laws of England in that reſtriction? It is allowed by all, that the colony legiſlatures may make laws different from the laws of England, and that the ſtatutes of England do not bind the colonies, unleſs ſpecially named. Therefore may not the reſtriction be underſtood of ſome principles of the common law, on which the eſſential rights of the people depend, which no legiſlature has a right to alter? This conſtruction is conſiſtent with the general privileges and immunities declared to belong to the coloniſts. But if it ſhould alſo be underſtood to include ſuch acts of parliament as expreſly name the colonies, does it neceſſarily imply, that ſuch acts have any more than a negative upon thoſe acts of aſſembly which are repugnant to them? His Majeſty not being pleaſed to authorize the general aſſembly of any colony to make a law contrary to the expreſs mind of the parliament. But does it therefore follow, that acts of parliament are of any more force to bind the people of the colonies without their concurrence, than acts made merely by the King's prerogative? Or that when a law is made by a provincial legiſlature, and has the royal aſſent, as far as the conſtitution requires, ---it may be repealed by a ſubſequent act of parliament? the ſame authority being requiſite to repeal as to make a law.

Another reaſon given why the colonies ſhould in ſome matters be ſubjected to acts of parliament is, that the authority of their legiſlatures being confined to their reſpective limits, are incompetent for the purpoſe of ſome general regulations.-----The advocates for the ſtamp-act ſay, that raiſing money for general defence is one of thoſe matters. In anſwer to which, the aforeſaid author ſays, "that each colony hath competent authority to raiſe its proportion, and conſequently nothing is more evident than that all the colonies might raiſe the whole."---May it not, with equal propriety, be ſaid, concerning all laws for general regulations, that the legiſlature of each colony concerned may conſent to a law, and then all concerned will be bound by it with their own conſent? Agreeable to the maxim, What concerns all, muſt be approved by all. If it ſhould be aſked, what if ſome of the aſſemblies would not conſent? I anſwer, the ſame difficulty might ariſe in the matter of taxing.---And may it not be a ſufficient anſwer in both caſes; that ſelf-intereſt (if better principles were wanting) would be a ſufficient motive to all to grant taxes for neceſſary ſecurity and defence; and to conſent to laws for general or mutual advantage? And in what other caſes may their conſent be reaſonably deſired? For the people of one part of the King's dominions to deſire a power to impoveriſh the others to enrich themſelves, or to monopolize thoſe advantages of trade and manufactures, which the others have an equal right to ſhare in, would argue ſuch a contracted ſelfiſh principle, as would be incompatible with a mind poſſeſſed of true virtue, and inconſiſtent with that divine precept, "love thy neighbour as thyſelf." As to arguments drawn from precedent, they will not be of weight in the preſent enquiry, if the precedents appear not to be founded on conſtitutional right.----The facts are, that the parliament hath, by ſpecial words, extended ſome acts to the colonies in America, and other dominions of the King, out of the realm, who do not ſend repreſentatives to parliament,---the force of which, to bind the people of thoſe dominions without their conſent, hath formerly been queſtioned by Ireland, and ſome of the colonies; ſee Salmon's Geography, page 314. Hiſtory of Maſſachuſetts 322. The ancient colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay neglected, for ſome time, to conform to an act of parliament concerning their trade---judging that it would be prejudicial to the colony; but obedience being expreſly enjoined by the King, they paſſed an act of aſſembly to enforce it. Since that time acts of parliament, expreſly naming the colonies, have been adopted or conſented to, ſometimes by act of aſſembly, and ſometimes only by conforming to them in practice, without manifeſting any uneaſineſs (that I know of) until the late acts for impoſing duties on trade, and the ſtamp-act, were paſſed, which occaſion general uneaſineſs.------------Now if the force of acts of parliament to bind the people of the colonies, depends on their expreſs or practical conſent, that would be conſiſtent with their freedom and equality of privilege and immunity with their fellow ſubjects in Britain.

But can a people be free, and their property ſecure, while another people have an unlimited power to govern and reſtrain their perſons, trade and manufactures, by laws, in the making of which, the governed can have no voice or influence, and may they not be as much oppreſſed by ſuch laws, as by being taxed without their conſent, and yet be without remedy? The great ſecurity that the people of Britain have againſt tyranny and oppreſſion, is, that no laws are made to bind them, without the conſent of repreſentatives choſen by themſelves, who are fully acquainted with their circumſtances, connected in intereſt, and governed by the ſame laws with them.

And ſince the Americans have not, and (by reaſon of their diſtance) never can have the advantages of a repreſentation in parliament---is it not reaſonable that they ſhould ſome other way enjoy like privileges and ſecurities as their fellow ſubjects in Britain? And ſince they may give their conſent to laws for general regulations, by their repreſentatives in general aſſembly, and in no other way, by virtue of any conſtitution now exiſting, can there with propriety be any laws made to bind them, without ſuch conſent, until ſome better conſtitution can be deviſed and agreed to by all concerned? If it ſhould be objected, that it is neceſſary that there ſhould be a legiſlative authority in every ſtate, whoſe power ſhould bind the whole, I anſwer, that as it will be granted by all, that it is not neceſſary that that authority ſhould be veſted in a ſingle perſon; ſo neither can I ſee any neceſſity that it ſhould be veſted in one aſſembly. The legiſlature of Great-Britain conſiſts of three diſtinct branches, and no act can paſs without the concurrence of all---And when an empire is ſo extenſive, that all can not conveniently be repreſented in one aſſembly, what impropriety would there be, when laws are to be made which concern all, if their concurrence ſhould be given in diſtinct aſſemblies? If this method of eſtabliſhing general regulations in the colonies, in their preſent diſunited ſtate, ſhould be thought too troubleſome and precarious to anſwer the ends of government, there might be a junction of the colonies, by commiſſioners from each, to conſult and agree upon ſuch matters of general concern, as ſhould be propoſed to them by his Majeſty for their concurrence, and particularly for raiſing men or money for his Majeſty's ſervice in time of war, or at other times, when needful---for the general ſervice and ſecurity of the American colonies, upon requiſition made by his Majeſty------Their aſſembling to be only when required by his Majeſty, unleſs to petition the King.------ This junction might be of all the colonies on the continent, or only a part, according to the exigence of the caſe.---The commiſſioners to be newly choſen by the general aſſembly of each colony, every time there ſhould be occaſion for ſuch a convention---Each colony's quota of any number of men, or ſum of money, to be raiſed, to be in proportion to the number of male inhabitants (including ſlaves) between 16 and 60 years of age in each colony.----No colonies to be called to act but thoſe whoſe intereſts are alike affected by the matters to be tranſacted.-----In granting aids to his Majeſty, the commiſſioners to determine only what number of men, or ſum of money, ought to be raiſed in the whole by the colonies concerned, and then the general aſſemblies of each colony to raiſe their reſpective proportions thereof---each colony to be duly notified of the time, place, and occaſion of the congreſs; and the major vote of thoſe preſent to bind the whole. Nothing done by the commiſſioners to be binding without his Majeſty's concurrence.------------As general laws which concern the whole empire are but few, compared with the municipal laws of each diſtinct government, which neceſſarily differ by reaſon of their different circumſtances, would it not be much more convenient, and ſafe for the whole, that the colonies ſhould aſſent to laws of general concern in ſuch a congreſs, than continually to ſupport a number of repreſentatives in parliament (whoſe attendance would be unneceſſary, except on ſuch an occaſion) or than for the parliament to make laws to bind the colonies without their conſent? It is of great importance that the connection and dependence between Great-Britain and the colonies (on which the ſafety and happineſs of both, under God, very much depend) ſhould be preſerved; and in order thereto, and mutually to reap the advantages of ſuch a dependence, it will be neceſſary to preſerve a mutual harmony and affectionate regard of each others intereſts and happineſs, which cannot be expected, but by aſcertaining and ſupporting the rights, powers, and privileges belonging to each, to mutual ſatisfaction.

If that maxim of government which King Edward I. inſerted in his writs of ſummons, as a firſt principle of law, viz. What concerns all muſt be approved by all, ſhould be departed from, and a principle that the people of one dominion, becauſe more numerous and powerful than the reſt, have right to govern the whole empire, be ſubſtituted in its ſtead; may it not happen, in proceſs of time, that the people of ſome other part of the empire may ſo increaſe in numbers and ſtrength, as to claim the ſupreme government of the whole, by the ſame principles on which thoſe in poſſeſſion hold it, and thereupon contentions enſue, and by that means both ſhare the fate of a kingdom divided againſt itſelf? And might not the like deſtructive conſequences enſue by means of contentions that might ariſe for the removal of the ſeat of government, if people inhabiting territories far diſtant from each other, ſhould aſſemble by their repreſentatives in one place for the purpoſe of making laws? Nor would the ſcheme propoſed by a late news writer, viz. That the colonies in America, ſhould be allowed to ſend but a ſmall number of repreſentatives to parliament, have any tendency (as he vainly imagines) to prevent ſuch conſequences, but rather to haſten them. For can it be reaſonably ſuppoſed, that they would be content with an unequal repreſentation? or ſubmit to any unequal or oppreſſive meaſures, any longer than till they think themſelves able to aſſert and defend their rights? But ſuffering the colonies to continue under their preſent conſtitution, and in the enjoyment of thoſe privileges and immunities, which are the birthright of free born Engliſh ſubjects, they being under different forms of government, independent of each other, and all ſubject to the King of Great-Britain, will moſt effectually ſecure their dependence on Great-Britain, and nothing but ſome great and general oppreſſion could unite them in a rebellion, or ever make them wiſh for a change of government; and the more the people of the colonies increaſe in numbers and wealth, the greater advantage they would be to Great-Britain, by their greater demand for Britiſh manufactures. And there is no danger of their going into manufactures of their own, to the prejudice of the mother country, ſo long as there is land ſufficient to keep them employed in agriculture, unleſs neceſſitated thereto by injudicious or oppreſſive meaſures. And that the connection and dependence between Great Britain and the colonies, may continue, and the mutual advantages reſulting from it, may (under the divine bleſſing) be continually increaſing for ages yet to come; and the Engliſh nation become the moſt flouriſhing, virtuous, amiable, powerful and happy people in the world, is the ſincere wiſh of THE AUTHOR.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IT is ſaid the Expediency of admitting American Repreſentatives in the Engliſh Parliament is ſtrongly urged, and has been the Subject of ſeveral late Councils. This Meaſure was, no Doubt, deviſed by the ſame Sort of Friends to America, as thoſe to whom ſhe is obliged for the Stamp Act;----the incomparable William Pym, he who has done the Americans the Honour to rank them with Negroes and Mulattoes, ſtrongly recommends this Meaſure. But the Americans muſt have leſs Underſtanding than Negroes and Mulattoes, if they are cajoled by it.---Repreſentatives ſo diſtant from their Conſtituents, muſt be made of different Diſpoſitions from the Generality of Mankind, if they might not be bribed to betray the Intereſts of their Country, by a Miniſtry who had the Treaſures of Great-Britain at Command---Nor could ſuch Repreſentatives be of any other uſe in the Engliſh Parliament, than to give a plauſible Pretence to the Miniſtry, to levy Taxes upon America; for however incorruptible the American Repreſentatives might be, their Number would be too inconſiderable to influence the Parliament, in any Meaſure where the Intereſt of Great Britain might be thought to interfere with that of America, ſuch as the Stamp Act for Inſtance, where all that was to be laid upon America was to be taken off from the Burden of Great-Britain. It is not to be ſuppoſed that this Act would have been prevented, if there had been in Parliament as many Repreſentatives as America could be ſuppoſed to ſend; and therefore the ſending any at all would be only giving a Colour of Law to any Oppreſſion, that then we ſhould have no legal Power to reſiſt, and would be the moſt deſtructive Meaſure for America that could be deviſed.

G.

GILPIN and FISHER,

At their Store in Water-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, have for Sale,

AN Aſſortment of Ironmongery, and Weſt India Goods, as uſual. They alſo continue to manufacture and ſell the Snuff, known by the Name of Gilpin, Fiſher, and Adams's, which has been proved by many Trials to be equal to the beſt Snuff imported from Great-Britain. Although ſome, from a long Habit to a particular Kind, and others through Prejudice, have not from a tranſient Experiment been convinced of its good Quality; yet thoſe who have taken only for a ſhort Continuance, have moſtly eſteemed it equal, and ſome ſuperior to any other. And we hope all Friends to their Country, who yet remain prejudiced, will make a farther Trial, and impartially examine its Quality. And at a Time when various Reſtrictions are likely to deprive us of our former beneficial Intercourſe with Great-Britain, by the Importations of her Merchandize, it is hoped thoſe of our own Manufactories will be encouraged by the Continuance of the Favour of the Public, in the Approbation we have been ſo happy as to acquire, as well as of an increaſing Number to ſhew their Patriotiſm by its Encouragement. The 3 M.

To be SOLD or LETT for a Term of Years, and may be entered on the firſt Day of April next,

A Plantation, ſituate in Eaſt-Town, Cheſter County, containing 73 Acres, 50 whereof are cleared, 7 Acres of Meadow, a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, a good new Frame Barn, and other Out-houſes, a young bearing Orchard, containing upwards of 200 Apple trees. Any Perſon inclining to rent or buy, may apply to the Subſcriber, living in Pear ſtreet, near St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, and be further informed.

⊕ ABRAHAM WAYNE.

From the Craftſman, or Say's Weekly (London) Journal.

To Mr. S--cr---ry C--NW--Y.

THERE was an article lately in the news-papers, which well merits your utmoſt attention, and loudly calls for the interpoſition of government; I mean the account of the inſurrection at Boſton in America, to prevent the execution of the Stamp-Act. Within theſe few years frequent have been the alarms, that the State was in Danger, nor would I venture to affirm that they have been entirely without foundation; but government has never lately been in any peril from any act of the Crown, or its Miniſters (whatever may have been the voice of a diſcontented faction) tho' it may at this moment totter on the brink of deſtruction, from the unbounded licenciouſneſs of the people. It is of little conſequence to enquire by what means this evil has ariſen to ſuch an enormous height; but it is a work well worthy the beſt man, or the ableſt Miniſter, to check its progreſs, and prevent its finally overturning the conſtitution. The ſpirit of riot, which has ſo long diſturbed the repoſe of this iſland, has at length infected our colonies, and already begins to embroil there the adminiſtration of public affairs. The fire has kindled, which it may be difficult to extinguiſh, and it is much to be dreaded, that the evil example of the rebellious Boſtonites will be followed in all the other provinces. They have aroſe, you ſee, with violence; attacked ſeveral of the King's ſervants, broke into and plundered their houſes, and have committed the moſt daring outrages: They have even ventured to deſtroy the houſe of the Lieutenant Governor, and have ſtripped him of all his effects, even to his clothes: And in Rhode-Iſland, terrified by the like tumultuous proceedings, ſome of the principal inhabitants have been forced to abandon their Habitations, and betake themſelves to the ſhips for ſhelter from the fury of the mob. -------How alarming are ſuch acts of barbarity in a civilized country! how ſubverſive of all order, and how inconſiſtent with all government! Too long has Great-Britain been torn with civil diſſenſions: Ireland is ſtill ſhook with inteſtine commotions: If, in theſe circumſtances, our colonies rebel, how very feeble and infirm muſt our government ſoon become; how eaſy a prey to a foreign foe?----The occaſion of the riotous behaviour of the Boſtonites is peculiarly remarkable: Had the Parliament taxed their ſmall-beer an halfpenny a quart, the tax would then have been moſt ſeverely felt; they would naturally have murmured; and an improper conduct on ſuch an occaſion had been leſs a matter of ſurprize; and perhaps ought leſs to have rouſed the indignation of government: But in the preſent caſe, the tax to be levied affects none of the neceſſaries of life; will never fall upon many of the poor; and will touch very gently, and very ſeldom, ſuch of them as it may light upon: Even a very poor perſon cannot be much hurt by paying a Shilling or Eighteen-pence when he is married, puts his ſon apprentice to a trade, or when he makes his will. The tax on News-papers concerns only a very few -- the common people don't purchaſe news-papers. Is it not ſurpriſing then that the mob ſhould be ſo much alarmed by the apprehenſion of a tax (by which they are to be ſo little affected) as to be guilty of ſuch dreadful enormities as the Boſtonites have been, even before that tax is begun to be levied? I was expreſſing my wonder at this, when I was informed, that it was not the Burthen of the tax to be raiſed, but the manner in which it was impoſed, that created the diſcontent: If this is ſo; the matter is more ſerious than it may at firſt appear. The common people are no judges of the manner of impoſing taxes; and this is an idea they never enter into, unleſs inſtigated by others; and if gentlemen, who may be judges of ſuch matters, and have influence enough to excite tumults, have, from whatever motives, been the abettors of ſuch attrocious inſults to government, I hope the adminiſtration will take the proper ſteps to counteract ſuch traitors, and to bring the authors of ſuch diſturbances in the State to condign puniſhment.

At the ſame time I wiſh to ſee the Miniſter act with ſpirit and intrepidity on this occaſion, I ſhould be ſorry to ſee his actions were the mere deeds of power. The coloniſts are our brethren and fellow ſubjects; free born with us, to every privilege of a Briton. We ſhould enquire therefore whether we have behaved to them as brethren, and whether we have not exacted from them what we ſhould have judged it extremely hard to ſuffer ourſelves. The firſt birth-right privilege of a Briton is, that he cannot be legally tried but by his Peers.-----One of the next is, that he cannot be taxed but by a parliament in which he is repreſented-----or rather by gentlemen who pay a ſhare of the tax they impoſe on him; for the law, not truſting too much to virtue, wiſely proceeds on this ſuppoſition, that however inattentive a man may be to the concerns of others, he will probably pay ſome regard to his own intereſt; and it is in this view that the law requires a man to be poſſeſſed of a certain eſtate, to entitle him to repreſent others. Are the coloniſts then repreſented in this manner in the parliament of Great-Britain? Do thoſe who impoſe taxes on them pay alſo themſelves a ſhare of theſe taxes?-----If this is not the caſe, what have the coloniſts done, that they are to be ſtripped of one of the moſt valuable privileges of Britons? Have the parliament of Great-Britain a right to take from any, the loweſt of the Subjects, the ſmalleſt privilege, which he inherits by birth-right, unleſs forfeited by law?--------You, Sir, are abundantly able to anſwer theſe queries------I ſpeak not of the power of parliaments; I know they are omnipotent: They may of power paſs a law, by which all the inhabitants of any country ſhould be deprived of the privileges of being tried by a jury; but could they of right do it; and muſt not power be oppoſed to power? Some of the coloniſts, I am informed, would have applied by petition to parliament laſt ſeſſions, praying to be heard againſt the manner of impoſing the Stamp-tax; but no member would preſent their petitions.------It ſeems it was againſt the forms of the houſe. But ought rules of order to ſtand in the way of right? And are the colonies to loſe one of their moſt valuable privileges, as Britons, rather than that the H---ſe of C---s ſhould break in upon their forms? If a Chapter of Magna Charta was the impediment, it ſhould be removed; it ſhould be annulled. If the coloniſts are prevented from endeavouring to have their grievances redreſſed in this manner, can we blame them if they attempt it in another? Or is it not naturally to be expected they ſhould, though perhaps that other may be leſs agreeable to us.

This month deputies from all the aſſemblies of America were to aſſemble at New-York; and it is probable they will again attempt to petition parliament. It is your buſineſs, Sir, to endeavour that their petitions be not treated as ſome were laſt year. If their demands are reaſonable, juſtice requires they ſhould be granted; if they are otherwiſe, parliament will have an opportunity of pointing out to them the impropriety of their requeſts; and I am well convinced they will inſiſt on nothing that is unreaſonable. The utmoſt wiſdom of parliament will be wanted upon this occaſion; and no member will adviſe an improper exertion of power. It is the intereſt of Britain to acquire and retain, and not to alienate the affections of the colonies; and this can be done only by kind uſage, and by always conſidering them, as they moſt certainly are, in all reſpects, as on the ſame footing with ourſelves, and of right intitled to every privilege we in Britain enjoy.

The colonies are ſo many diſtinct provinces of the Britiſh empire, founded upon which it will riſe firm and ſtrong, and defy the ſhock of ages. But if, inſtead of improving this acceſſion of dominion for the purpoſe of ſtrengthening the ſtate, we make enemies of our friends, and convert this bleſſing of Heaven into a curſe, then indeed may we have cauſe to weep over our late conqueſts, and Britain may, in the end, be conquered in America. But I hope better things, though I thus write. I truſt the favourable opportunity will be eagerly embraced of uniting and incorporating the colonies with Great-Britain, and that they ſhall be henceforth conſidered as one ſtate. Never was there an ampler field for acquiring honour; never a fairer occaſion for ſecuring immortality. The man who ſhall do this piece of real ſervice to the ſtate, will infallibly inſure to himſelf everlaſting renown, and his memory will be endeared to lateſt ages---Whoever he may be, who nobly undertakes it, may ſucceſs accompany him in this great and good work!-----My warmeſt wiſhes for the poſterity of Britain.

WILL. ALFRED.

CHARLESTOWN, South-Carolina, December 17.

Captain Iſaiah Greenhill, of the Sloop Defiance, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, and who put in here in Diſtreſs on the firſt Inſt. gives us the following Account, viz. That he ſailed from Newport the 2d Day of November laſt, bound to the Bay of Honduras, and on the 5th of the ſaid Month, in Lat, 38. 0. North, and Long. 69. 0. Weſt, had the Misfortune to overſet in a Gale of Wind, which obliged him to cut away his Maſt, loſt his Boom, Main-ſail, Jib, and all the Rigging thereto belonging; as alſo his Boat, one Cable and Anchor; and the Veſſel being almoſt full of Water, ſtove all the Water Caſks in the Hold, except three 40 Gallon Caſks; and loſt all his Bread: However, by the Goodneſs of Providence, and what little Rigging, &c. he ſaved from the Wreck, was enabled to make a kind of Sail, ſo as the Veſſel then began alſo to make good Weather, and fortunately arrived here as aforeſaid.

Dec. 31. We are told that a Gentleman who came Paſſenger in Captain Edwards from Jamaica, informs, That Governor Lyttleton had received Orders from Home to call no more Aſſemblies, but to draw for Money to defray the Expences of Government.

Jan. 7. On Wedneſday laſt, the Ship Nancy, Captain Jordan, of this Port, arrived here from Liſbon, who informs us, that it was reported for a Certainty at Liſbon, that the Spaniards had made Peace with the Moors.

In Lat. 24. Long. 59. Captain Jordan came acroſs a Wreck, and ſent his Boat on board of her, which proved to be a Northward built Sloop of about 80 Tons, ſuppoſed to be loaded with Lumber, and that ſhe had had Horſes on board, having ſome Appearance of Awnings left; her Maſt was cut away, and had no Sails or Rigging on board, ſo that it was imagined ſhe had been boarded before by ſome other Veſſel, being alſo ſcuttled. Captain Jordan's People found a Barrel of Flour, which was marked S. M. on the Bilge, and carried it on board their own Veſſel.

Captain Cutter, on the 8th of December, in Lat. 28:43 M. Long. 65:43 M. ſpoke with the Brigantine John and Charles, belonging to Meſſieurs John and Charles O'Neil, of Liſbon; ſhe had been out 17 Days from Philadelphia, and was bound to Liſbon, but ſprung a Leak two Days after ſhe ſailed, and had been blown off the Coaſts of Virginia and Carolina, both of which ſhe attempted, and was then determined for Providence. Capt. Cutter offered him any Aſſiſtance in his Power, but he declined it, ſaying, he hoped he ſhould be able to keep her until he could reach Providence.

BOSTON, January 6.

It is reported that a Veſſel is arrived at Cape-Ann from the Mount, the Maſter of which ſays, that the Spaniards having taken a Diſlike to the French, had drove them away from that Place.

The Weather has been here moderate for the Seaſon till laſt Monday, when it began to grow very cold, and on Wedneſday and Thurſday we had a very ſevere Snow Storm (above two Feet on a Level) and the Weather has been extreme cold ever ſince, whereby our Harbour is entirely froze up; the Jamaica and the Maidſtone Men of War are ſhut up in the Stream, and the Sailors paſs and repaſs on the Ice.

We hear that a large Schooner, with 350 Quintals of Fiſh, from the Banks, but laſt from Halifax, bound to Portſmouth, was caſt away laſt Tueſday off Old York; whereby the Veſſel and Cargoe was entirely loſt, and one Man, who belonged to Marblehead, periſhed; the others with great Difficulty ſaved their Lives. We did not hear the Maſter's Name.

Jan. 9. It is ſaid that thoſe at home who are of the beſt Judgment in American Affairs, make no Doubt that the Burthens which the Colonies labour under will be taken off, and the Stamp Act repealed, when the Parliament meets, and the united Memorials of the People are received.

It is reported, that one of his Majeſty's Ships was ſoon to ſail from England for theſe Parts; and that an American Gentleman was to embark with Diſpatches for the ſeveral Governments on this Continent.

Captain Rea, in a Sloop from the Weſt-Indies, after a long Paſſage, ran aſhore, in the cold Seaſon, at the Great Brewſters, near the Light-houſe; a Cable and Anchor being ſent them, it is thought the Veſſel and Cargoe will be ſaved.

Jan. 16. Private Letters from London mention, that the Miniſtry are going to open an advantageous Trade to the French and Spaniſh Weſt-Indies; and that the Stamp Act would be repealed.

Since Saturday laſt our Harbour has been open.

By a Gentleman from Pownalborough, we are informed of the following Accidents happening at the Eaſtern Parts of this Province laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight, viz. Mr. Elijah Packard (formerly a Miniſter at Scituate) was froze to Death, in walking over the Neck from Kennebeck to Sheepſcut. Mr. Henry Lear, and one Mr. Renken, an aged Man, fell thro' the Ice, and were drowned. Two Indians were found burnt to Death, in their Camp, near Fort Halifax. Alſo, two Negroe Men, being fiſhing in an open Boat near Falmouth, were froze to Death.

Friday laſt Capt. Morton arrived here, in a Brig, from New-Caſtle, but laſt from the Downs, in about ten Weeks.---He informs, that on Thurſday, the 26th of December, in Lat. 41:50, Long. 60, he met with a Sloop from Fyal, bound to New-York, David Harriſon, Maſter, who had been out 65 Days, and were in the utmoſt Diſtreſs for Want of Proviſions, having had nothing to eat for five Days, and ten Souls on board. Captain Morton endeavoured to ſupply them with what he could from his own ſhort Allowance, but a violent Storm came on, which ſeparated the two Veſſels, without their giving them any Relief, and it is feared the People on board have all periſhed.

PORTSMOUTH (New-Hampſhire) Dec. 30.

Captain Clarkſon arrived laſt Tueſday at the Iſle of Shoals from London, the wind being N. N. E. ever ſince, he has not yet got into this harbour with his veſſel. He had ten boxes of ſtamped paper ſhipped on board his veſſel, but upon hearing the uneaſineſs of his American brethren, ordered them on ſhore again.

Extract of a letter from London, October 17, 1765.

" I congratulate my American Friends on their ſteady and firm Attachment to the Rights and Privileges of Britiſh Subjects, and tho' G---v--lle's unaccountable Ignorance of true Policy, has procured him his deſired Taxation, you may depend upon it, neither the Man nor his Meaſures are approved of, and the new Miniſtry already perceive, that the Act was too ſuddenly paſſed, and that America is not ripe for ſuch Burthens: If you ſhould withhold your Orders for future Importations of our Manufactures, it would ſet us at our Wits End, Money being now ſcarce with us, and our Factors and Correſpondents abroad failing in Remittances,---our Tradeſmen ſoliciting Payments, for Want of which they daily diſcharge their Workmen, who again for want of Bread, are become a ſerious Conſideration for the ſenſible Part of this great City.-----Theſe Things alone will work as much, or rather more, in your Favour, than your Oppoſition.---The Parliament don't ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs till the 17th of December; between this and then, we hope to hear further from you, and on our Part we ſhall ſtand by you with our Intereſt."

Jan. 13. It is ſuppoſed Capt. Clarkſon, who lay in the Iſle of Shoals Road, put to Sea in the violent Storm we lately had here; and has not been heard of ſince.

We hear a Sloop is caſt away at Caſco-Bay, Buck, Maſter. The People all ſaved, but the Veſſel and Cargo loſt; can not learn from whence ſhe came.

We alſo hear from Falmouth, that a Schooner from the Weſt-Indies, bound to Newbury-Port, put in there in the Storm we lately had here, and is froze in.

The Sons of Liberty being diſpleaſed with the Conduct of Mr. Meſerve, our Stamp-Maſter, and having deliberately conſulted upon ſuch Meaſures as would beſt ſilence their Fears and Uneaſineſs, and to render a future Operation of the Stamp-Act intirely ineffectual in this Province, met yeſterday about 3 o'Clock, and ſending a ſelect Committee to let Mr. Meſerve know, that a Reſignation and Delivery of his Commiſſion was expected, and he attend with it in Perſon upon the Parade near the Court Houſe in this Town; He paid immediate Reſpect thereto, and waited on the Sons of Liberty upon the Spot, who now diſtinguiſhed themſelves to be no other than the principal Inhabitants of the Town, and the Repreſentatives of the Country. After a previous Introduction on the Occaſion of their aſſembling, Mr. Meſerve reſigned his Commiſſion, and Inſtructions, containing 56 Pages, which being ſufficiently expoſed to general View, were then incloſed and ſealed, with proper Directions. The following Reſignation was then read, to which Mr. Meſerve ſubſcribed on the Drum Head.

To the reſpectable Inhabitants of the Province of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Gentlemen, I am very ſorry to find any Uneaſineſs ſtill remaining with you to my Prejudice: I thought ever ſince my Arrival from England, I had given repeated public Aſſurances that I would not in any Reſpect make uſe of my Deputation as Stamp-Maſter for this Province; but as ſundry Reports have been propagated that has raiſed ſome Jealouſies in your Minds, I do now again, in the moſt public and ſolemn Manner, declare to you, that I never will, directly or indirectly, by myſelf, or any one under me, take any Meaſures for enforcing the Stamp-Act, and that my Deputation ſhall remain entirely uſeleſs, and I am ready to depoſit the ſame in the Hands of any Gentleman you will appoint to receive it; and this I ſincerely declare to be my fixed Reſolve, and do it voluntarily, without any Equivocation or mental Reſervation whatever----and I deſire you would re-eſtabliſh me in your Eſteem, and not rank me among the unworthy Members of Society.

GEORGE MESERVE.

After this he was ſworn to abide by that Declaration, and that he would deliver any future Commiſſion, as Stamp-Maſter, that he ſhould ever receive from England, in the ſame Manner as he had now done; upon which he received three Cheers; then a Packet was delivered unto Capt. -------, who ſails the firſt fair Wind, who was alſo ſworn to the faithful Delivery of the ſame at ſome Poſt-Office in England, on which three Cheers were again given; and theſe SONS OF FREEDOM, ſatiſfied with their own Conduct, retired to their reſpective Places of Abode, without the leaſt Diſturbance or Injury offered to any Perſon in the Town: To perpetuate the memorable Event, a Flag, with the Words, in large Letters, LIBERTY, PROPERTY, AND NO STAMPS, wrote thereon, was the Standard on this Occaſion, and is now fixed near LIBERTY BRIDGE, to ſhow the utter Deteſtation which an injured People have of any Perſon who would dare to attempt to protect his Property at the Expence of his Liberty: Such infamous Deſigns, by this noble Struggle, are rendered, at leaſt for a Time, utterly abortive; and may the ſame Patriotic Spirit of Liberty, which now appears in the free born Sons of America, ever prevail againſt all ſuch arbitrary Meaſures as are incompatible with their conſtitutional Rights and Privileges.

AND ALL THE PEOPLE SAY, AMEN.

NEWPORT, January 6, 1766.

Mr. HALL,

UPON one of the Poſts of the Draw-Bridge, on the Long-Wharf, there ſtands poſted, a Piece ſacred to Liberty.---- It muſt certainly be a great Pleaſure to every loyal and ſenſible Breaſt, to ſee how the Spirit of Patriotiſm diffuſeth itſelf throughout all North-America, in all Ranks, Degrees and Societies of Men.--- -The following is a genuine Copy of the Piece poſted; and if you think it worthy of a Place in your next Mercury, I ſcruple not but thereby you will pleaſure many of your Readers.

PHILANTHROPOS.

LIBERTY, PROPERTY, and NO STAMPS.

WHEREAS Auguſtus Johnſton, Eſq; Stamp-Diſtributor for the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, did, on the 25th of this inſtant, December, inform the Public, and declare under Oath, that he would not execute ſaid Office in this Colony; whereby, much to his Honour, he hath given up a lucrative Employment, rather than be an Inſtrument in the Deſtruction of the Liberties of the good People of this Colony:

THEREFORE, We, the true-born Sons of Liberty, ever anxious to preſerve what our Anceſtors, with much Travail, Blood and Treaſure, have purchaſed for us, having Wiſdom, Strength and Beauty, for our Supporters, and determining to be upon a Level, live within Compaſs, and act upon the Square---DO now declare to all North-America, That no Son of Perdition among us, of what Character in Life ſoever, ſhall ever mention that deteſtable Pamphlet, called a Stamp Act, with Applauſe, nor in any Way, by Word or Writing, Sign or Token, ever aid or aſſiſt in the Proſecution of the Contents thereof, without our higheſt Indignation, which will be manifeſted without ſo large a Mob as a certain honourable Gentleman ſays he can raiſe.

Signed, by Order of the Right Worſhipful Grand Maſter, and the Wardens and Stewards of our Lodge, by four entered 'Prentices,

B.
O.
A.
Z.

∟ □ △ Dec. 30.

Jan. 13. Capt. Oſborn, in Lat. 46. Long. 42. from London, ſpoke with the Ship Nancy, Capt. James Hamilton, from Virginia for London, out 16 Days, all well.

Our verbal Intelligence, Letters, &c. from England by the Captains Oſborn and Hamilton, ſeem to promiſe a ſpeedy Alteration of Meaſures in Favour of America: That our Oppoſition to the Stamp-Act meets with the Approbation of great Numbers; and in particular with the mercantile Part of the Nation; and that even thoſe who expreſs the greateſt Diſſatiſfaction with the Behaviour of the Americans, are of Opinion, that the Act will be repealed on the Meeting of Parliament: And that there is great Probability of the Reſtrictions upon our Trade being taken off.

Extract of a Letter from an eminent Merchant in London, to a Gentleman in Newport, dated Oct. 20, 1765.

" Our preſent Miniſtry and Lords of Trade are on the Eve of forwarding Diſpatches, ſaid to contain freſh Inſtructions to their Officers ſtationed on your Coaſt, reſpecting your Trade with the French and Spaniſh Iſlands, which, it is thought, will prove very advantageous to the Colonies; and we are alſo hopeful, ſome further Means may, on the Meeting of our Parliament, be taken to relieve ſome of your other Grievances, which we are much concerned to find gives ſo great Uneaſineſs."

HARTFORD, December 30.

We hear that the Cuſtom-Houſe in New-London was opened laſt Week, and that Veſſels are cleared out there as uſual, without Stamps:---And that the Juſtices and Lawyers, in that County, go on with Buſineſs in the old Way.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

The Report which has for ſome Days ſpread about Town, that ſome American Veſſels had been ſeized in the Weſt-Indies by Engliſh Men of War, for want of Stamped-Papers, is generally ſuppoſed to be entirely groundleſs, as being improbable in itſelf, and alſo on Account of the Time: The Story is ſuppoſed to have ariſen from the Seizure of an American Veſſel carried to Antigua, on Account of ſome contraband Goods, put on board at Sea by a Veſſel belonging to Bermuda, which had ſprung a Leak.

The Lord Hyde Packet, Captain Goddard, with the Mail for Falmouth, and ſeveral other Veſſels which have been for ſome Time detained by the Ice, Yeſterday attempted to put to Sea, but the Wind being very freſh, and not fair, 5 only were able to get out, other 5 put back, and are expected to ſail this Morning.

The Veſſels which got out were, the Packet, Capt. Goddard. A Ship and a Snow for Ireland. A Sloop to Carolina, and one Ditto, for the Weſt-Indies.

Put back, the Ship Grace, Captain Pell. A Ship and a Snow for Ireland. A Snow for Liſbon. And a Sloop for the Weſt-Indies.

The Ship for Ireland, and the Snow for Liſbon, ran foul of one another, but received little Damage.

The following Account from the Pilots, probably includes ſome of the above Veſſels, viz.

ARRIVED.

The Brig ----------, Captain Johnſon, from Dublin.

SAILED.

Snow Two Friends, William Coldſtream, for Liſbon. Ship Newry, Matthew Ruſſel, Ireland. Schooner Nancy, Jabez Johnſon, Coracoa. Sloop Two Brothers, Henry Ryer, St. Thomas. Sloop Elizabeth, James Lawrence, St. Croix. Sloop Diana, George Caplin, Ditto. Sloop Elizabeth and Mary, Jonathan Paynter, Teneriffe. Sloop Fame, Viner Leacraft, St. Croix. Schooner Friendſhip, Daniel Shaw, Ditto. Snow to England.

Mr. PRINTER,

AMIDST the general Diſquiet that now fills the Minds of the Americans, occaſioned by the Stamp-Act; and the ſeveral juſtly concerted Meaſures, that have in different Parts been put in Execution in Conſequence of this Uneaſineſs, in order to repel from this Land of Liberty the dangerous Invaders thereof; we deſire that the following Tranſactions by the Sons of Liberty, in the City of Albany, againſt ſome Perſons who have lain under the Suſpicion of having made Application for the too well known deteſtable Office, may by your Paper be made Public.

Albany, January 8, 1766.

ON Saturday the 4th Inſt. a Number of the Sons of Liberty, at Mr. Williams's, Tavern-keeper in this City, taking into Conſideration the repeated Informations they lately received, from every Quarter, of too conſiderable a Number of their Fellow-Citizens having applied for Deputations in the Stamp-Office, and reſolving not to be behind hand with their Brethren in Oppoſition to the Chains of Slavery; ſent Billets to the ſeveral Gentlemen there accuſed, to ſpeak with them at Williams's: All attended but Mr. Hanſen, who being waited on at his own Houſe, gave under Oath immediate and ample Satisfaction, that he neither had applied, nor never would accept.----Meſſieurs Macomb, Gamble, and Stevenſon, confeſſed applying, and gave Aſſurances, under Hand, that they never would act, alſo promiſed to ſwear at any Time when required.----Mr. Van Schaack denied Application, and declared upon Honour that he never had; but being requeſted to declare he never would,---he refuſed, urging, that the Gentlemen might look upon him on equal Footing with themſelves, and that it would be unjuſt to oblige him to put it out of his Power to take a Poſt of Profit, which the reſt of his Fellow-Citizens were at Liberty to accept. The Sons of LIBERTY anſwered, that they could not look on Mr. Van Schaack on equal Footing with themſelves, as the very Reſerve argued ſome Degree of Inclination, the minuteſt Portion of which was utterly inconſiſtent with their Senſe of Liberty, and utter Abhorrence of any Poſt, how profitable ſoever, ſo ſubverſive of the very Foundation of human Happineſs.

On Monday Evening the Sons of LIBERTY, in a conſiderable Number, again met, and were conſidering on Meaſures---When Mr. Silveſter, Brother-in-Law to Mr. Van Schaack, waited on the Company, and expreſſed his Concern, that ſo near a Friend of his ſhould by any Means have drawn on himſelf the Reſentment of the Sons of LIBERTY, and aſked whether he might not be uſeful in the Mediation and Accommodation of the Matter. The Company gave Mr. Silveſter for Anſwer, that they had no Requiſitions from Mr. Van Schaack, further than were generally demanded of all ſuſpected Perſons on the Continent, to wit, that he not only never had, but alſo, that he never would apply or act. Mr. Silveſter had Half an Hour to bring Mr. Van Schaack's Anſwer. But returned, reporting he was gone home a Mile out of Town, which the Company taking as an implied Declaration, that Mr. Van Schaack undervalued their Notices---They determined to viſit him in a Body. And the Number of about Four Hundred marched in very regular Order to his Houſe, which the Servants opened, and informed he was not at home, but had gone to Mr. Schuyler's; the Boys ſearched the Houſe in every Room, and not finding him, no Intreaties could prevent their committing ſome Outrages on the Furniture, Windows, and Balcony, which latter, though a very elegant Piece of Work, was entirely demoliſhed; the more Moderate being obliged to draw off, to induce the Company to follow them. They then viſited Mr. Schuyler's, and enquired for him there; Col. Bradſtreet, out of a Window, aſſured the Company that he valued Liberty as much as any of them, ſaid Mr. Van Schaack had been there, but was gone to Town to the Mayor and Authority; which declaring on his Honour, the Company left the Houſe, and marched to Town, the Boys drawing Mr. Van Schaack's Pleaſure Sleigh along with them, demoliſhing it Piece-meal, till they came to Capt. Bradt's, where they got Hay and Wood, and ſetting Fire to it, went with it blazing to Town.

Coming to the Mayor's, they knocked, and enquired for Mr. Van Schaack; the Mayor declared on Honour, he was not there, on which they returned to the Tavern, where ſome mentioned Mr. Jacob Van Derheyden, as a Perſon ſuſpected of applying; the Company ſent for him, and required the ſame Satisfaction as of the others; Mr. Van Derheyden offered to ſwear, but denied ſigning any Paper, which cauſed much Heat; but his Oath was at length accepted, as he ever declared he never had applied.

Tueſday Morning Notes were found on many public Places, deſiring the Sons of LIBERTY, and all that had any Buſineſs with them, that had ever appeared, to meet at Williams's, at Five in the Afternoon, to conſult Meaſures to treat the Cauſe of LIBERTY.

At 5 Mr. Silveſter again attended, and ſignified Mr. Van Schaack's entire Compliance, begged the Honour of the Gentlemen in protecting Mr. Van Schaack from any Inſult, which was to a Punctilio performed, and Mr. Van Schaack gave the following Affidavit.

Albany, ſſ. HENRY VAN SCHAACK, being duly ſworn, depoſeth and ſaith, that he has never made Application to Mr. M'Evers, or any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, for any Poſt in the Stamp-Office, either in this Colony of New-York, or any other Place on the American Continent. Nor that he never will make Application, or accept the ſame.

HENRY VAN SCHAACK.

Sworn this 7th Day of
January, 1766. Before

JOHANNES VAN ZANTE, PETER LANSINGH, Juſtices.

Mr. Van Schaack was hereupon ſaluted with Three Cheers, and genteelly conducted to his Lodging.

Meſſieurs John Macomb, William Gamble, and John Stevenſon, being again invited into Company, did with Chearfulneſs make Oath, That they never would for the future make Application, or accept of any Poſt in the Stamp-Office, either in this Colony, or on any Part of the American Continent.

On this Satisfaction the Company diſperſed, and not the leaſt Irregularity happened. The principal Gentlemen met from Day to Day, to conſider of other Informations they had; and on Thurſday Afternoon one of the Members waited on Mr. Philip Cuyler, who immediately came into Company, confeſſed he had applied, and voluntarily made Affidavit, as Mr. Macomb, and others had done; and after ſitting and converſing very agreeably with the Company, retired, all Parties well ſatisfied.

To the Merchants reſiding in the City of New-York, trading to Great-Britain.

GENTLEMEN, Albany, January 7, 1766.

WE the Merchants of the City of Albany, trading to Great-Britain, are extremely ſorry, that a Letter to us directed, requeſting our Concurrence with you in thoſe ſalutary Articles of not importing any Merchandize from Great-Britain, until the Stamp-Act ſhould be repealed, did not come ſooner to Hand, by Reaſon that the Gentleman who had Charge of the ſaid Letter, made a longer Stay in New-York than what he expected, and imagining that the Articles were made public before his Arrival.

Fully convinced of the Utility of entering into any Meaſures conducive to the general Welfare of the American Colonies, and that the Enforcement of the ſaid Act (of which we have the greateſt Abhorrence) would tend to the total Subverſion thereof; we do therefore hereby unanimouſly agree with you in the Articles you have entered into, and as ſeveral of us laſt Fall, have given Orders to our Correſpondents in Great-Britain, for Merchandize, we aſſure you that each of us will, by the firſt Opportunity, write to our Correſpondents, to have thoſe Orders countermanded; and ſhould any Goods be ſhipped, and arrive at New-York in Conſequence of thoſe Orders, before any countermanding Orders of us can come to Hand, we unanimouſly agree to leave ſuch Goods in your Cuſtody, until ſuch Time as you ſhall chooſe to abrogate the Articles you have entered into.

We are, Gentlemen, Your humble Servants.

Signed by Forty eight of the principal Merchants of the City of Albany, trading to Great-Britain.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

ON Tueſday Evening a ſelect Body of the Sons of Liberty of this City held their ſtated Meeting, according to Appointment; and are to meet again the 4th of February next, or ſooner, if neceſſary. The following Letter from Albany was communicated by one of their correſponding Members, and the Anſwer ſubjoined was immediately drawn up, approved and ordered to be ſent; and you are deſired to give the Copies a Place in your next Gazette.

S. C. S. L.

ALBANY, January 16, 1766.

To the Sons of Liberty reſiding in New-York.

Gentlemen,

AS the Prints will give the laſt Tranſactions of the Sons of Liberty in Albany, We hope you will ever eſteem us ſtedfaſt Friends to the glorious Cauſe; and expect our hearty Concurrence in every ſalutary Meaſure, repulſive of impending Slavery.

Our Unanimity and Reſolution tranſcend the moſt raiſed Expectations, and we flatter ourſelves, it is a ſolid and fixed Sentiment. Beg your Commands on any Matters that require the Aſſiſtance of The SONS OF LIBERTY, reſiding in Albany.

New-York, January 21, 1766.

Anſwer. To the Sons of Liberty, reſiding in Albany.

Gentlemen,

WITH Pleaſure we acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 15th Inſtant, offering your Aſſiſtance in any Matters we may hereafter require of you; for which we return you our Thanks.

The candid Manner of your voluntary Expreſſions, leave us no Room to doubt of your great Inclination to keep up that Spirit of Oppoſition to an Act ſo extremely oppreſſive to all Stages of People on the Continent, for which we revere you.

Be aſſured, Gentlemen, that the Sons of Liberty of this City perſevere in their Reſentment to any Steps that are, or may be, taken to enſlave them.

This we propoſe to put under the Care of a Friend, who has promiſed to deliver it into proper Hands, and as you ſeem diſpoſed for Correſpondence, pleaſe to inform us, on Receipt hereof, in what Manner to direct to you, ſhould we have Occaſion to addreſs you on any future Emergency. The Bearer will let you know how to direct to the SONS OF LIBERTY, in New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.

Captains Hardcaſtle and Simpſon, from Falmouth; and Captain Maſon, from South-Carolina, are arrived in the River; and as the Ice is now moſtly diſſolved, we expect them ſoon up.

We learn from South-Carolina, that a few Veſſels which arrived there from Spain and Portugal, with Licences to load Rice, and were entered out before the Firſt of November, have had Liberty to clear out, and no others, except Captain Maſon, who is come here for King's Stores.-----And we alſo learn, that the Liberty Boys there, were on a Scheme to get the Veſſels cleared out without Stamps.

In a Letter from Charles-Town, dated the Eleventh Inſtant, it is ſaid that a Veſſel was juſt arrived in a ſhort Paſſage from Briſtol, by which there was Advice that Lord Montague, Brother to the Duke of Mancheſter, is appointed Governor of that Province, in the Room of Mr. Boone.

Arrived in South-Carolina. Captains Darracott, Barnes, Gray, Brown, and Bartlett, from Boſton.-----Coddington, Taggart, Tucker, Brayton, Crawford, Campbell, Larcher, and Clouſton, from Rhode-Iſland.-----Harris, from New-London.------Goodwin and Shand, from New-York.-----And Captains Carliſle, Ritchie, and Woods, from Philadelphia.

Capt. Hardcaſtle, on the 14th of December, in Lat. 28, Long. 65, ſpoke with the Franklin, Capt. Wynn, of New-York, bound there from Holland with Palatines; who told him, if the Weather proved ſevere on the Coaſt, he would bear away for S. Carolina.

The Snow Polly, Captain Dougherty, from Holland for this Place, is aſhore on the Croſs Ledge, in our Bay.

Captain Milnor, in a Schooner belonging to this Place, from St. Chriſtophers, after beating on the Coaſt for a conſiderable Time, and could not get in, was drove aſhore at Shrewſbury; but the Cargoe ſaved, and the Veſſel, it was thought, would be got off again. One of his Hands, we hear, was froze to Death, and others badly Froſt-bitten.

By a Gentleman from Newbern, in North-Carolina, who was Paſſenger on board the Bourdeaux Yatch, Captain Lenorgan, from Dublin and Liverpool, for this Port, we are informed, that by contrary Winds, on the 17th ult. ſhe was drove on the Frying-Pans, on the Coaſt of North-Carolina, where they were in great Danger of being loſt, but happily got off again the next Day, without the Veſſel's receiving any Damage-----Captain Lenorgan, on the Fifth of November, off the Weſtern Iſlands, ſpoke with the Aquillon Frigate, bound to London from Cadiz, with Plate.------At Newbern Buſineſs went on as uſual, without any Regard to the Stamp Act; only the Supreme Court was at a Stand when he left it, on Account of the Death of the Chief Juſtice-----Capt. Backhouſe had arrived in North-Carolina, from St. Auguſtine, cleared out with Stamp Paper.

We have Reports here of ſundry Veſſels being taken by the King's Ships in the Weſt-Indies, for the Want of Stamp Paper; but we are hopeful they are premature; and that they take their Riſe from the Account mentioned from New-York.

⁂ If MICHAEL HALL, who loſt a Ticket in the St. Peter's Church Lottery, will apply to the Printers hereof, he may have it again.

FOUND, on Chriſtmas Day laſt, near St. Peter's Church, a Gold Ring. The Owner by applying to the Printer, and paying the Coſt of this Advertiſement, may have it again.

To be SOLD by

COXE and FURMAN,

BEST Claret and Fontiniac in Bottles, Burlington Pork, in Barrels and Half Barrels, ſalt-petred and common Hams, Bar Iron, made of Andover Pigs, Albany Peas, &c. ¶ 2 M.

TO be ſold at public Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, in Baltimore Town, on Saturday, the 22d of February next, the Houſe, Lot and Store, where Mr. William Buchanan now lives, being on the Eaſt Side of Gay's-ſtreet, near the Market-houſe, which now letts for Fifty Pounds a Year; alſo Part of a Lot unimproved, adjoining to Mr. Daniel Chamier's Diſtillery; alſo three whole Lots, lying on the North Side of the Bridge, in the Addition to ſaid Town, whereon are ſome ſmall Improvements, and the Lots valuable; all which are conveyed to us in Truſt, by William Aſkew, of ſaid Town, and ſold for the Payment of ſuch Debts that we are engaged for. Twelve Months Credit will be given for one Half the Purchaſe, on paying the other Half down. The Titles of ſaid Lots are indiſputable.

¶ CHARLES WIESENTHAL, JOSEPH ENSOR.

STOPT about three Weeks ago, by James Whitehead, Keeper of the Workhouſe, a Woman's long Scarlet Cloth Cloak, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The Owner, on paying for this Advertiſement, may have it again, by applying as above. ¶

To be LETT, on Ground rent for ever,

A LOT of Ground, ſituate near the Eaſt Side of Third-ſtreet, having two Fronts of 40 Feet each, and 160 Depth, between Pine and Union-ſtreets. For Particulars enquire of CHARLES PRYOR, at his Houſe in Union-ſtreet. ¶

To be SOLD or LETT,

A LEASE of a Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, for the Term of ten Years, both in good Repair, fit for Merchant or Country Buſineſs, lying in the Falls Townſhip, Bucks County. For Terms apply to WILLIAM MILNOR, near the ſame. ⊕

MADE his Eſcape from the Subſcriber, living in Roxborough Townſhip, 8 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, on the 20th of laſt December, one George Wonderly, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, very ſlim, and about 35 Years of Age: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat, and Leather Breeches, the reſt of his Apparel not known. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Wonderly in any Goal, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me

¶ WILLIAM LEAVERING, Conſtable.

STolen from the Subſcriber, living in Philadelphia, the following Goods, viz. a brown Crape Gown, a Pair of plain Silver Shoe Buckles, a Pair of Silver Locket Buttons, a ſhort Scarlet Cloak, with a Hood and Gimp round it, a black Silk Cardinal, a Pair of Stays, with Tabby Foreparts, a ſpotted Silk Handkerchief, with ſeveral other Things, too tedious to mention. The Thief is ſuppoſed to be a certain Margaret Smith, who ſays ſhe ſerved her Time near Lancaſter; ſhe is of a middle Size, of a dark Complexion, and can talk Dutch and Engliſh. Whoever takes up the ſaid Thief, with the ſtolen Articles, and brings them to Henry Fonce's, in Campingtown, ſhall have Fifty Shillings Reward, or Twenty Shillings for the Thief alone, paid by

ELIZABETH REYNOLDS.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

BRoke out of the Goal of the County of Hunterdon, in the Province of New-Jerſey, and made their Eſcape, on the Night of the 21ſt Inſtant, Samuel Pelton, and John Moore, committed upon an Accuſation of Felony; Samuel Pelton is a Joiner by Trade, about 30 Years old, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, well built, much Pock-marked, black Eyes, black ſhort curled Hair, has loſt ſome of his upper Fore-teeth, and has a bold impudent Countenance; had on a mixed blue homeſpun Coat, red Jacket, light coloured Great coat, and Buckſkin Breeches.---John Moore is about 25 Years old, 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, ſmooth Face, black Hair tied behind, and ſandy coloured Whiſkers; had on a blue Surtout, red Jacket lappelled, and light coloured Cloth Breeches. Whoever ſhall apprehend the ſaid Samuel Pelton and John Moore, and ſecure them in any of his Majeſty's Goals upon the Continent, will be paid the above Reward, or Fifteen Dollars for either of them. The above Pelton and Moore being two Perſons of infamous Character, and Diſturbers of the Peace in general, it is hoped that all his Majeſty's liege Subjects will be aiding and aſſiſting in bringing them to Juſtice.

¶ SAMUEL TUCKER, Sheriff of ſaid County.

For CHARLES-TOWN (in SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The Brig

PRINCE OF WALES,

THOMAS MASON,

Maſter;

Will ſail with all Expedition.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to GEORGE NOARTH, WILLIAM MORRIS, jun. or ſaid Maſter on board, at Clifford's Wharff.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Henry Baſtick, late of this City, are deſired to pay: And thoſe that have any Demands to bring them in, that they may be ſettled, by

† JAMES BYRNS, and JUDAH FOULKE, Adminiſtrators.

A PERSON who is a Judge of Yarn, and Weaving different Kinds of Linen, and is willing to undertake the Overſight and Care of a Number of Weavers and Spinners, will meet with proper Encouragement, by applying to ABEL JAMES, and CHARLES THOMPSON, of this City of Philadelphia.

To be SOLD or LETT, by

JOHN and PETER WIKOFF,

TWO good new Brick Houſes, two Stories high, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, adjoining one another, containing in Front about 18 Feet, and in Depth about 30 Feet each; and the Lots are 99 Feet deep, to an Alley, 4 Feet wide. There is alſo an Alley of 3 Feet wide, between the Houſes; they have good Cellars, Kitchens, &c. For further Particulars, apply to the above named John and Peter Wikoff.

N. B. They have alſo for Sale, a fine likely active Negroe Boy, about 14 Years of Age, who has had the Small-pox. Tbc.

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy ſtrong Negroe Girl, who has had the Small-Pox, and is very fit for Country Service; the Duty on her is paid here. Enquire of the Printers hereof. *

To be SOLD ONLY into the Country,

A NEGROE Man, ſtrong built, and remarkably hearty, near Twenty Years of Age, and has had the Small-pox. Enquire at the New Printing-Office.

To be LETT, and entered on the 20th of March,

A LARGE Farm, ſituate in Weſt Whiteland, Cheſter County, on the Great Road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, whereon may be raiſed annually 50 Acres of Winter Grain, and 6 or 8 of Spring Grain, with a large Meadow, Houſe, Barn, and neceſſary Out-houſes. Alſo, adjoining the ſame, a Merchant Mill, in good Buſineſs and Repair, two Pair of Stones, three Boulting Cloths, and all neceſſary Utenſils, with a ſmall Houſe and Meadow belonging to the ſame, ſuitable for a ſmall Family. The Farm to be lett for three Years, the Mill yearly. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

* RICHARD THOMAS.

To be LETT, by the Subſcriber,

A Good Merchant and Saw-Mills, ſituate about four Miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, and eight Miles from the Head of Elk River, in Pencader Hundred, and County of New Caſtle; a good Mill-Houſe, has two Pair of Stones, one Pair French Burs, the other Cullings, good Boulting-Cloths, in good Order, compleat for Merchant Work, and in a good Part of the Country for Timber for the Saw-Mill. Alſo to be ſold, a good Merchant-Mill and Plantation, ſituate upon a Branch of Chriſtiana Creek, about 8 Miles from the Head of Elk River, and four from Chriſtiana Bridge, in the Hundred and County aforeſaid; the Mill-Houſe 35 Feet by 24, with two Pair of Stones, one Pair Cullings, the other Bucks County Stones; good Boulting-Cloths, all go by Water, compleat for Merchant Work, and well ſituate for Buſineſs, with a good Dwelling-houſe, Stables, and about 80 Acres of good Land. It is very ſuitable for a Saw-Mill, Timber being very plenty in the Neighbourhood. ALEXANDER PORTER. ⊕

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, in Cecil County, Maryland, ſituate on Bohemia River, containing 200 and odd Acres of choice Land, for producing of all Kinds of Grain; of which might be made between 20 and 30 Acres of exceeding good Meadow, at a ſmall Expence. There is on ſaid Place a large Dwelling-houſe, and other Improvements, and it is well ſupplied with good Water. It is a beautiful Situation, and remarkably healthy. The Title is indiſputable. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know further, by applying to the Subſcriber, living in New-Caſtle County, near David Witherſpoon's Tavern.

8 7s. 6d. HENRY VAN BEBBER.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Philadelphia.

JOhn Acton; Mary Allen; Joſ. Adams; James Adiddell, 2; Thomas Alexander; Andrew Armſtrong.

B. John Brown; Thomas Badman, Whitemarſh; Guſtavus Brown; Hugh Birnic; William Ballard; Mr. Bell; Robert Bleakley; Ignatius Batew; James Beggs; George Brown; Phœbe Boyd; Hugh Breſon; Alice Bime; Joſ. Bell; Rev. Charles Beaty, Shaminey; Benjamin Bownes, Pottſgrove; David Beſt; Samuel Boyd; Robert Brown, jun. James Brown, 2; Roſe Beard; John Bliſs; Charles Bernard, Eſq; Patrick Brien; Stephen Bebbec; William Brattain; James Brown, Bucks County; Andrew Begs.

C. William Cook; Frederick Croſs; James Campbell; Maurice Cuſhin; Dunkin Campbell; Thomas Charleton; Anthony Calvart; Edward Creed; Robert Creed; John Cawley; John Curry; George Campbell; William Campbell; William Caulfield; James Carron; Niel Connolie; George Copeland; Archibald Currey; Collector and Comptroller of Lewis, 2; James Clark; Matthew Curry; Nancy Campbell, Beggars-Town; Dr. Charles Clinton, Shaminey; Timothy Carrel; Andrew Curry; Francis Cane; William Campbell; James Chattin; Henry Couper, Glouceſter County; James Carter; Suſannah Curlow; Peter Cooper.

D. James Dickey; John Dogan; Thomas Donnelly; John Dumare; Charles Doperty; James Duffy; James Davies, 2; Mary Denny; Henry Dennis; William H. Dawſon; John Dee; Edward Drury; Thomas Davis; Robert Donaldſon; Iſabella Duffy; George Duin, Bucks County; John Davidſon; Gilbert Deacon; John Denniſon; Peter Demry; George Dickinſon; James Dickey; Thomas H. Dycke.

E. William Ellis; James Edams, Bucks County; John Evart.

F. William Fibſon; John Forſith; Standiſh Forde; Reverend James Finley, Cecil County; Charles Ferry; Philip Fitzſimmons, Worceſter; Robert Fleek, Bucks County; Henry Ferguſon, Bucks County; Joſiah Furman, Maidenhead; Dr. George Fotherinham; George Fullerton.

G. James Greer, and David Greer, Cheſtnut Level; Daniel Grant; William Greer; William Gladney, Bucks County; William Geddes, Norrington; John Gilbert; Agnes Garry; Francis Blower Gibbs, 2; Walpole Gregory; Elizabeth Grant; Matthew Gardner; John Greer; Thomas Gordon, 2; Robert Gray.

H. David Henderſon, 2; Guſtavus Henderſon; James Hutcheſon; John Hathorn, Eaſt Nottingham; James Hamilton; Cad. Hanon; Oliver Haughian, Bucks County; Samuel Hutſon; Henry Heartly; John Henderſon; John Harris, Newtown, Bucks; Mary Hopkins; John High; John Harris, Bucks; Hannah Hopkins; Matthias Harvey; John Houſe; William Hunter; John Harper; James Hughes; Francis Hollywood; William Harris; George Hawkins.

I. John Irwin, Harris's Ferry; William Johnſon; John Jarnic; John Johnſon, Allenſtown; William Jones; William Johnſton; Mr. Joy.

K. David Kennedy, 2; James Kelly; John Kelſo, 2; James Kerr, Forks of Delaware; Adam Kerr; James Kerr; James Kinkead; George Kelſo, Bucks; William Kachan; Philip Kearney, 2; John Knox, Darby; John Knowles.

L. Benjamin Lunt, jun. Alexander Lile; Henry Lannox; Alexander Luxton; John Langen; Eleanor Lynes; James Lucas; Alexander Logan; Robert Levers; Peter Lyburt, Germantown.

M. Ann Maris, Springfield; John M'Nutt; Thomas M'Nutt; Richard M'Cure; William M'Culloch; Charles M'Laughlin; Patrick M'Sherry; Pat. M'Groarry; Patrick M'Fall; Matthew M'Clintogh; John Mitchel; John M'Curdy; Robert M'Crea; John Matthias; L. Montgomery; Henry M'Eadam; James Moor; Marcy M'Can; William Martin; Robert Moore; Benjamin M'Cartney, Brandywine; Donald M'Pherſon, 2; Alexander Malcolm; John M'Glaughlin; Iſaac Mitchel; Hugh M'Clean; John Michel, Bucks; William Manning; Suſannah Morris; Mary M'Kan; Daniel M'Carter; James Moor; Mr. Mitchel; John M'Cormick; Patrick M'Guchan; Henry M'Neil, 2; David M'Clean; Neil M'Gill, 2; Archibald M'Donnel; James Milward; Robert M'Neely; Andrew Murdock; William Martin; George Moſes, Chriſtian Sound; Thomas Morris; Ann Murphy; John M'Intire; John Martin; Robert Morris.

N. Dr. Newel, Allenſtown; Sidney Nixon, Bethlehem; Arthur Neil; William Neilſon; John Nivin, Bucks County; William Nibiog; William Nunn; Sarah Nicholſon, Blockley; James Neilſon, and James Neilſon, Manor of Moreland; William Nikirris.

O. Eleanor Oſborn; Thomas O'Mullan; Matthew Ougheltree; John Oliver; James Orr; Robert Odling; Samuel Oliver, Goſhen.

P. James Pugh; William Patterſon, 3; Robert Power, 2; James Pearſon; Thomas Poultney; Joſeph Pennel, 2; Robert Patterſon; James Patterſon; Mr. Pierce.

Q. Samuel Quantin, Bucks County.

R. William Rodgers, 2; William Roſs; William Ruſſel; James Reid; Nurſe Rogers; Thomas Rooſel; John Ruſſel, and William Ramſey, Bucks County; Robert Rogers; Joſ. Reed, jun. Richard Rankin; John Reid, Writing-maſter; George Ruſſel.

S. John Smither, Dover; James Stevenſon; John Stephens; Samuel Soumaine; Martha Sterling; James Shepherd; Peter Smith; James Shail; Iſaac Sadler, Huntingdon; David Scoley; Andrew Symmer; Mr. Sutton; Joſeph Simons; David Semple; John Stevens; Samuel Sloan; John Scott, Bucks County; James Scott, at the Capes; John Smith; Mrs. Simpſon.

T. George Trench, Salem; Thomas Tervet; Peggy Troy; John Thornhill; Eleanor Thomas, Abington; Samuel Teate, Marſh Creek; Samuel Thomas.

W. Philip Wilſon; Moſes Watſon; Andrew Watſon; John White, Bucks County; Robert Wilſon, Carpenter; Wills and Jackſon, 2; Mary Walker; Joſ. Wood; John Wright; Catherine Watkins; Edward Wood, Cohanſey; William Loch Weems; Johnſon Warner; William Wilton; George White; David Wiere, Bucks County; Robert Wallace; John Worrel; William White, jun. William Ward.

Y. Ann Young.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all the Owners of Meadow Land in the Diſtrict of Tinicum, that there is a Tax of Three Shillings per Acre laid on all the Meadow Land of the ſaid Diſtrict, for the Support of the Dams and Sluices, which they are required to pay unto Philip Price, Treaſurer of the ſaid Diſtrict, on or before the 15th Day of February next, and all the Owners of Meadow Land, in the ſaid Diſtrict, which late belonged to Edward Crofton, deceaſed, are taxed by the Managers the Sum of Six Shillings per Acre, for the Support of the Banks allotted to the ſaid Meadows, to be paid to the above named Treaſurer on or before the Day prefixed for the Payment of the other Tax; both Taxes to be paid under the Forfeiture which will accrue thereon according to Law. JOHN SMITH, JAMES BARTRAM, SILAS JONES, Managers. ¶

WHEREAS Sarah, the Wife of David Lynch, of Willis-Town, Cheſter County, who for ſeveral Years paſt, in the Abſence of me, her Huſband, being by Trade a Tanner, and obliged to work abroad thereat for my Living, doth frequent and accuſtom herſelf to waſte and diſpoſe of my Subſtance, to procure Rum and other ſtrong-Liquor, to drink to Exceſs, to the Ruin of myſelf and Family, notwithſtanding the Endeavours that have been frequently uſed to reclaim her from her evil Practices, to no Purpoſe; theſe are therefore to requeſt all Perſons not to truſt her on my Account, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof.

January 23, 1766. DAVID LYNCH.

TO BE LETT,

THE Houſe and Plantation whereon Moſes Cox formerly lived, ſituate in Paſſyunk Townſhip, on the Banks of the River Schuylkill. May be entered on the firſt of March next. Enquire of ANDREW YORK, of Germantown. Tbetf.

Lancaſter, January 15, 1766.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, a Servant Girl, named Ann Broughton, aged about 20 Years, 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, is tolerable likely, her Hair is light brown, and curls much, has taken with her different Kinds of womens Apparel, ſerved her Time in Salem, in New Jerſey. Alſo a Negroe Man, named Bob, very well made, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, aged about 30, but looks older, he is a Skinner by Trade; had on, when he went away, a rediſh brown Country Cloth Coat, with yellow carved Buttons, red Jacket, and Buckſkin Breeches, took with him other Breeches and Trowſers, Yarn Stockings, new Shoes, and yellow coloured Buckles; he appears a civil good natured Fellow; they will probably paſs for Man and Wife. Whoever brings them home, or ſecures them in any Goal, ſo that their Maſter may have them again, ſhall receive Thirty Shillings Reward for each, from GEORGE ROSS.

N. B. They are both this Country born.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Eaſt Bradford, Cheſter County, ſome Time the latter Part of laſt Summer, a likely bay Horſe, about 14 Hands and a Half high, 7 Years old paſt, trots and paces well. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay the Coſts, and take him away. ¶ GEORGE ENTRIKEN.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in the Townſhip of Towamenſing, and County of Philadelphia, a Servant Boy, named Philip Mitchell, about 15 Years of Age; had on, when he went away, a brown homeſpun Jacket, an old fine Hat, old Leather Breeches, old Stockings, with Leggings over them, good double-ſoled Shoes, with Hobnails in them. Whoever takes up the ſaid Boy, and brings him to his Maſter, or to any Goal, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me JOSEPH LUCKEN. *

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Cheſter Town, Maryland, a Servant Man, named Charles Hyſley, about 25 Years of Age, well ſet, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, wears a light coloured Saggathy Coat, with green Lining, black Pluſh Breeches; he is very talkative, particularly about Horſe-riding and Racing, and at the Time he went off ſtole a ſorrel Mare, that is nearly blind. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, paid by RICHARD GRAVES. ¶

JOHN and DAVID RHEA

HAVE removed their Store from their late Dwelling-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, to the Houſe of Caſper Wiſtar, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King Tavern; where they have for Sale, a large and neat Aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on very low Terms, for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

All Perſons indebted to them above Twelve Months, are deſired to make immediate Payment. Likewiſe all Perſons indebted to JOHN RHEA, by Bond, Bill, or Book Account, are once more requeſted to make Payment, to prevent their Debts being put into Lawyers Hands. 3 M.

To be Sold, at ROBERT LEWIS's Store, in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge,

SUperfine, middling and coarſe Boulting-Cloths; where Millers and others may be ſupplied, ſuitable to every Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, in which he has had long Experience. Thoſe unacquainted with Cloths, may depend on having of the beſt Quality, and proper Directions in what Manner to uſe them.

Alſo one Pair of 4 Feet 4 Inch Cologne Mill Stones, a few Setts of Team-Bells, Saw-Mill and Croſs-cut Saws, a Parcel of Carpenters Tools, and an Aſſortment of European Goods. 3 M.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

A Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 187 Acres, with a Frame Houſe thereon, an Orchard of good Fruit, about 12 Acres of Meadow in good Order, and about 14 Acres cleared, and ready for ſowing with Graſs Seed, ſituate within the Town Bounds of Glouceſter, in the Province of New-Jerſey; the ſaid Plantation is very conveniently ſituated to attend the Philadelphia Market from, eſpecially ſince the Bridge is built over Newtown Creek, the Diſtance being but between 3 and 4 Miles from ſaid Plantation to Cooper's Ferry. The Place may be entered on immediately. For further Particulars apply to the Subſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

¶ 7s. 6d. Tbc. THOMAS WHARTON.

STrayed or ſtolen from Rowland Parry, of Duck Creek, Kent County, the Beginning of December laſt, a ſorrel Mare, about 14 Hands high, neither Brand nor Ear mark remembered, one of her hind Feet white, a ſwitch Tail, was ſhod before, paces, trots and gallops well, about 10 or 11 Years old, and well ſet. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to ſaid Rowland Parry, at Duck Creek Mills, or to Dr. Jonathan Morris, in Marlborough, or to Cadwallader Evans, in Edgmont, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by either of them to whom ſaid Mare is brought. ¶ CADWALLADER EVANS.

To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately,

A Convenient two Story Dwelling-houſe, Bake houſe, Granary and Store, in the Southern Liberties of this City, next to James Pain's, in Cedar-ſtreet, with a very convenient Yard, that will hold 40 or 50 Cords of Wood, as alſo the Privilege of landing on the Wharff; there is a Pump cloſe to the Bake-houſe Door, being the ſame occupied lately by William Clothier. Alſo to be lett, a Number of Brick and wooden lower and upper Stores, next adjoining the above Premiſes, together with a large and convenient Wharff. Any Perſon or Perſons inclining to rent the whole, or Part, by applying to Samuel Maſſey, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, may know the Terms.

N. B. Said Maſſey has a few Barrels of good Muſcovado Sugar to diſpoſe of. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of John Vaſtine, ſenior, late of Hilltown Townſhip, Bucks County, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment; and ſuch as have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, are alſo deſired to produce their Accounts, in order for Settlement, by the 20th Day of February next, at the Dwelling-houſe of Benjamin Vaſtine, where the Executors of ſaid Eſtate will attend. ⊕

RUN away, the 16th of November laſt, from John Fareis, a Servant Man, named Edward Carlow, but has changed his Name to Collings, and may go by ſome other Name, a Shoemaker by Trade; he is a ſpry Fellow, and wears his Hat on his Right Eye; has a brown Wig, red Hair, white Eye-brows and Laſhers, Freckles on the Backs of his Hands, is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high; wore a brown Coat, light Velvet Jacket, white Thread, or black Silk Stockings; walks faſt when he travels, ſpeaks good Engliſh, pretends to have two Uncles in New-London, both Miniſters, ſays he has a ſmall Eſtate in Ireland, and is well beloved among the Women. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in any Goal in this Province, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, and if out of the Province, Five Pounds, paid by JOHN FAREIS.

N. B. He was advertiſed in No. 1927 of this Gazette; was ſeen at Chriſtiana Bridge, in New-Caſtle County, about a Month ago, and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Lancaſter. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off, as they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the Law directs. ¶

City of Burlington, 26th 12th Month Dec. 1765.

WHEREAS, in the Year 1761, I was applied to by Hugh Doran, of Baltimore County, in Maryland, to recover a Sum of Money, due to him from a Perſon then reſident in the City of Burlington, in New-Jerſey, and, in purſuance thereof, I commenced an Action; but finding very ſoon that the Debtor was incapable of Payment, I deſiſted from further proceeding, and, by Letter, informed my Client thereof. About the Beginning of the Year 1764, I diſcovered that the Debtor's Circumſtances had changed, and apprehending a Recovery poſſible, I reſumed the Proſecution. The Effect was, by giving ſome Time for Payment, I obtained Security for the Money, which I ſince received; and having wrote ſeveral Letters to my Client without Effect, I have lately been informed he is dead; I therefore take this Method of communicating the Matter to his Repreſentatives, as I am ignorant who they are, and where, or how, I ſhall direct for them, hereby informing all concerned, that I am ready to pay the Money on Demand, to any one who ſhall appear legally authorized to receive it. SAMUEL ALLINSON.

And whereas the following Deeds or Conveyances have been lately left in my Hands, by Rebecca Scattergood, Widow and Executrix of Joſeph Scattergood, late of the City of Burlington, Eſq; deceaſed, many of them being for valuable Tracts of Land, and other real Eſtates, which the Poſſeſſors may now, or in future, be in Danger of loſing, for want of a compleat Chain of Conveyances, and without thoſe Conveyances mentioned (many, or moſt, of which are not recorded) they may be utterly unable to make out ſuch Chain, and their Titles conſequently will prove defective; the Owners are therefore hereby informed, that I ſhall be glad to deliver the ſaid Deeds, which for the Security of their Eſtates, I think expedient for them to call upon me and receive.

Conveyance from Thomas Gardner to John Hugg, junior. Ditto from Richard Haines to John Wetherill. Ditto from William Baſnet to Thomas Stevenſon. Ditto from Thomas Stevenſon to Hugh Huddy. Ditto from Robert Ridgaway to William Haile. Ditto from John Vanſciver to Charles Read. Ditto from Thomas Middleton and Samuel Stokes, Executors of Mary Eves, to Iſaac Kay. Ditto from Anthony Elton to Lawrence Morris. Ditto from John Beaumont to John Prickett. Ditto from Thomas Moore and his Wife to Samuel Wickward. Ditto from Revell Elton (the Father) to Revell Elton (the Son) Ditto from John Clarke to John Horner. Ditto from Lemuel Oldale and his Wife to William Heſs. Ditto from William Hyes to John Vanſciver. Ditto from John Burr to Benjamin Springer. Ditto from William Murrel to John Woolſton. Ditto from John Woolſton to John Macintoſh. Ditto from Martha Huddy to William Patterſon. Ditto from John Wetherill to Joſeph Wetherill. Ditto from Thomas Raper to George Willis. Ditto from Joſhua Humphries to Lawrence Morris. Ditto from Hugh Sharp to Peter Bard. Ditto from Robert Ridgaway to John Vanſciver. Ditto from John Antrum to William Pancoaſt. Ditto from Joſeph Richards to Job Lippincott. Ditto from Samuel Morris to John Wetherill. Ditto from William Purdy to Richard Borden. Ditto from John Pancoaſt to William Pancoaſt. Ditto from William Biddle to William Pancoaſt. Ditto from William Biddle and Wife, and William Biddle, jun. to Joſeph Shreve. Ditto from Martha Dummer to William Buſtill and Iſaac De Cow. Ditto from Aaron Beſwick to Benjamin Moore, jun. Ditto from Paul Watkins and his Wife to Benjamin Lucas. SAMUEL ALLINSON.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

A very large and freſh ſupply, juſt imported in the Prince George, Captain James Robinſon, from London, by

NATHANIEL TWEEDY, Druggiſt,

Near the Court-houſe, in Market ſtreet, with ſhop furniture, ſurgeons inſtruments, patient medicines, mortars and peſtles of all ſorts, medicine cheſts of all prices, &c. &c. &c. which he will diſpoſe of on the very loweſt terms; among which are,

ANTIMONY, ſalt petre, annodyne necklaces, ſuperfine Straſburgh ſnuff, rappee ditto, crucibles, juniper berries, anniſeed, cinnamon, mace, cloves, nutmegs, white wax, iſinglaſs, pearl barley, ſago, perfumery, ſweet oil in caſks, varniſhes of all kinds, Anderſon's, Hooper's and Lockyer's pills, Bateman's pectoral drops, Baron Schwanberg's liquid ſhell, Greenough's tinctures for the tooth-ach, and preſerving the teeth, Fraunce's female elixir, Britiſh oil, Boſtock's cordial, Daffy's elixir, eau de luce, Godfrey's cordial, hungary, lavender and honey waters, James's fever powder, Walker's jeſuits drops, Squire's grand elixir, Stoughton's elixir, genuine Turlington's balſam of life, ſpirits ſcurvy graſs, Banniſter's drops, balſam of health, pectoral balſam of honey, elixir bardana, tincture of golden rod, tincture of valerian, eſſence of water dock, capital inſtruments, ſilver mounted pocket inſtruments, plain ditto, pouches ditto, lancets, ſilver mounted lancet caſes, tooth drawers, caſes of ſcalpels, probe and ſtraight ſciſſars, ſplints, ſalvatories, peſſaries, with bandages, needles for the hair lip, trocars canulas, abſceſs lancets, compleat ſetts cupping inſtruments, with pump, male and female cathetars, elaſtic ditto, ſilver cauſtic caſes, eye probes, biſtories, caſes, couching needles and apparatus, tooth files, gum lancets, compleat ſetts of Smellie's midwifery inſtruments, ſilver probes, ſpatulas and bolus knives.

To be SOLD at

OGDEN and HEWES's Store,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

NEW-ENGLAND RUM, and SPERMACETI CANDLES.

WANTED,

A GOOD Farm, about twenty Miles diſtant from Philadelphia City, to contain between Three and Four Hundred Acres of Land, well watered, and having at leaſt One Hundred Acres of good Meadow Ground belonging to it. Any Perſon having ſuch a Farm to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to JAMES HUMPHREYS, Notary Publick and Conveyancer, in the ſaid City. Who has to diſpoſe of, a few Hundred Acres of old Rights for Land in Pennſylvania.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, living near Wincheſter, Frederick County, Virginia, three Tracts of Land, one of 906 Acres, ſituate on Back Creek, 10 Miles from Wincheſter, 150 Acres of rich Bottom, Dwelling-houſes, 30 Acres cleared, and in good Fence, ſeveral fine Limeſtone Springs, good Upland, large Poplar and Walnut thereon, one Mile from a good Mill, and two Miles from a Friends Meeting-houſe, Price £ 350. One other Tract ſituate on Great Capcapon, 30 Miles from Wincheſter, containing 500 Acres, 200 as rich Bottom as any in America, 40 Acres cleared, a good double geared Griſt and Saw-mill, new built, a good Dwelling houſe, Still-houſe, and ſeven other uſeful Houſes, all built within theſe three Years paſt, good Range for Cattle, Price £ 500. The other ſituate on the main River Potowmack, containing 1034 Acres, 100 Acres cleared, rich Bottom for Hemp, a good Mill Stream, a rich Bank of Iron Ore, a beautiful Situation, a Water Carriage to the Great Falls, and will be carried for Twenty-five Shillings per Ton from thence to the Tide Water, Price £ 650. For further Particulars enquire of me, the Owner, SAMUEL PRITCHARD. ⊕

Trenton, December 30, 1765.

THERE is now in our Poſſeſſion four Kegs, without any Direction, that were delivered on board one of our Boats at Philadelphia, about nine Months ago; therefore any Perſon that proves their Property to ſaid Kegs, and pays the Charges, may have them again. FURMAN and HUNT.

ALL thoſe indebted to Rebecca Seaton, are deſired to make immediate Payment; and ſuch who have Accounts againſt her, are deſired to ſend them to John Reynell, or John Pemberton, Executors to her Will, that they may be paid; and alſo further requeſt, that thoſe indebted to Alexander Seaton, deceaſed, may make ſpeedy Payment; and ſuch who have Accounts againſt his Eſtate may ſend them in, that they may be adjuſted, the ſaid Rebecca having deviſed the Remainder of her Effects towards the Payment of her Huſband's Debts. ⊕